

## SENATE

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1954

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and everlasting God, new every morning is the love our waking and uprising prove. As we bow in contrition and reverence at the beginning of another week whose tasks and problems await, we would bring our perplexities to the light of Thy wisdom. Thou knowest the temptations which lie in wait as we walk our pilgrim way, with its unknown, distant scenes. Always we feel the pull of selfish and unclean motives and enticements which endeavor to sully the record for which some day we must give an account. Shine Thou into our souls with the white light of Thy splendor, before which every vileness must shrink away.

This day, as we act and speak for the Nation, may the thoughts of our hearts and the words of our lips and the decisions of our minds be acceptable in Thy sight, O God of our salvation. We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 26, 1954, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—  
APPROVAL OF BILLS

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and announced that on February 27, 1954, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

- S. 68. An act for the relief of Mrs. Rebecca Godschalk;
- S. 123. An act for the relief of Anni Wilhelmine Skoda;
- S. 205. An act for the relief of Evodoxia J. Kitsos;
- S. 236. An act for the relief of Amir Hassan Sepahban;
- S. 296. An act conferring United States citizenship posthumously upon Henry Litmanowitz (Litman);
- S. 305. An act for the relief of Antonio Vocale;
- S. 313. An act for the relief of Isaac D. Nehama;
- S. 323. An act for the relief of Rose Cohen;
- S. 353. An act for the relief of Li Ming;
- S. 506. An act for the relief of Horst F. W. Dittmar and Heinz-Erik Dittmar;
- S. 569. An act for the relief of Lina Anna Adelheid (Adam) Hoyer;
- S. 606. An act for the relief of Hannelore Netz and her two children;
- S. 730. An act for the relief of Winfried Kohls;
- S. 801. An act for the relief of Eugenio S. Rolles;
- S. 825. An act for the relief of Karin Rita Grubb;
- S. 973. An act for the relief of Dr. Jawad Hedayat;
- S. 982. An act for the relief of Helena Lewicka;
- S. 1009. An act for the relief of Zoltan Weingarten;

S. 1018. An act for the relief of George Ellis Ellison;

S. 1226. An act for the relief of Stefan Virgilius Issarescu;

S. 1281. An act for the relief of Emmanuel Aristides Nicoloudis;

S. 1323. An act for the relief of Lydia L. A. Samraney;

S. 1443. An act for the relief of Jose Deang; and

S. 2689. An act to retrocede to the State of Ohio concurrent jurisdiction over certain highways within Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] be excused from attending sessions of the Senate beginning today and for the next 2 weeks, for the purpose of attending the 10th Inter-American Conference, which convened today at Caracas, Venezuela. The Senator from Rhode Island was designated by the Secretary of State as a congressional adviser on the United States delegation to the Conference.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, leave is granted.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING  
SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. CASE, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Roads of the Committee on Public Works was authorized to meet today during the session of the Senate.

## PROGRAM FOR TODAY

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the morning hour there be a call of the calendar for the consideration of measures to which there is no objection, from the point reached at the last call of the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. After the call of the roll, it is my intention, if agreeable to the Senate, to take up the Executive Calendar, following which the Senate will proceed to consider the Legislative Calendar, as just agreed to.

Also for consideration today is the supplemental appropriation bill, which is on the calendar, but which obviously would not and should not be passed during the call of the calendar.

It is also desired to consider by unanimous consent the matter which I mentioned to the minority leader last week, the bill providing an extension of 1 year, the time when the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations must make its report. Action was held over from last week, and the bill should be considered today, because today is the last date, under the law on which the commission can make its report.

## CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gore	Maybank
Barrett	Griswold	McCarthy
Beall	Hayden	McClellan
Bennett	Hendrickson	Millikin
Burke	Hickenlooper	Monroney
Bush	Hill	Morse
Butler, Md.	Hoey	Mundt
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	Murray
Byrd	Humphrey	Neely
Carlson	Hunt	Payne
Case	Ives	Potter
Chavez	Jackson	Purtell
Clements	Jenner	Robertson
Cooper	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Daniel	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Dirksen	Kennedy	Smathers
Duff	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Knowland	Stennis
Ellender	Kuchel	Thye
Ferguson	Langer	Upton
Flanders	Lehman	Watkins
Frear	Lennon	Welker
Fulbright	Long	Wiley
George	Magnuson	Williams
Gillette	Malone	Young
Goldwater	Mansfield	

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the Senate. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] is absent on official business. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] are necessarily absent.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

I announce further that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] is absent by leave of the Senate attending the sessions of the 10th Inter-American Conference at Caracas, Venezuela, as a congressional adviser on the United States delegation.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGSEN] is absent on official business of a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

## EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY  
AND PLENIPOTENTIARY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John M. Cabot to be Ambassador

Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Sweden.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Henry F. Holland to be Assistant Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Roswell Burchard Perkins to be Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Morton P. Fisher to be a judge on the Tax Court of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE—ROUTINE PROMOTIONS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations for routine promotions in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I ask that the nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service of a routine nature be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

#### COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of collectors of customs.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I ask that the nominations of collectors of customs be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Frank M. Kalteux to be Comptroller of Customs with headquarters at Chicago, Ill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I understand that the nominee has indicated that he will not be able to serve. At the request of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], I ask that the nomination be passed over temporarily.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Earl Warren to be Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to make a very brief statement re-

garding the Chief Justice of the United States.

Earl Warren was born in Los Angeles, Calif., on March 19, 1891, the son of Methias H. and Chrystal (Hernlund) Warren. He received his bachelor of laws degree at the University of California in 1912, and the degree of doctor of jurisprudence at the University of California, in 1914.

He holds the degree of honorary doctor of laws from the University of Redlands, College of the Pacific, University of Southern California, Santa Clara, Mills College, Cornell (Iowa) College, Occidental, Jewish Theological Seminary, Union (New York) College, and the University of Alaska.

He married Nina P. Meyers on October 14, 1925. His children are James C., Virginia, Earl, Dorothy, Nina Elizabeth, and Robert.

He was admitted to the California bar in 1914. He practiced in San Francisco and Oakland from 1914 to 1917; he served on the California Assembly Judiciary Committee of the California Legislature in 1919. He was deputy city attorney of the city of Oakland from 1919 to 1920; deputy district attorney of Alameda County from 1920 to 1923; chief deputy district attorney from 1923 to 1925; district attorney from 1925 to 1939; attorney general of California from 1939 to 1943; and Governor of California from 1943 through 1953, until his appointment as Chief Justice of the United States.

I have known the Chief Justice for almost 30 years. I know him as an outstanding American and a person of unimpeachable integrity. He possesses great ability, and I think he is an outstanding choice to be Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the people of California regard Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, with great pride. Shortly the United States Senate will overwhelmingly confirm the nomination of a distinguished native son of the State which I have in part the honor to represent, to be the 14th Chief Justice of our country.

Chief Justice Warren has devoted almost an entire lifetime to the service of his native commonwealth. Recognized as a distinguished lawyer, he enjoys an unsullied and high reputation as an able public administrator, not only within the legal profession but also beyond that realm, in the entire broad field of governmental and public administration.

Some time ago the New York Times published an illuminating article entitled "Unpartisan" Chief Justice of the United States. I ask unanimous consent that several pertinent paragraphs of the article be printed in the RECORD, at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### UNPARTISAN CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES

(By James Bassett)

LOS ANGELES.—Earl Warren, of California, called to his country's most honored judicial post in his 62d year, combines in a curious way some of the attributes of Abraham Lincoln, Hiram Johnson, and the average man.

If you ask him what sort of politician he is, Mr. Warren is likely to recall Lincoln's self-appraisal: "I'm a slow walker, but I never walk backward." And like the late Senator Johnson, of California, he has made a name for himself as a ruthless prosecutor of dishonest public officials, then as a highly individualistic governor.

But perhaps Mr. Warren can best be characterized as a spectacularly average man, self-made in a self-made State. His parents, he likes to say, could not even "afford the luxury of a middle name" for young Earl. And all his life he has worked, beginning with his grammar-school years when he peddled ice for 25 cents a day, until, today, he occupies the No. 1 seat on the Supreme Court. \* \* \*

As the former Governor's friends and followers put it, Warren has been preparing himself for just such a responsibility throughout his 34 years in public life. His whole makeup is judicial, deliberative, and rational. His record indicates a keen sense of the legal nature of things. They point out further that some of California's, as well as the Nation's, best jurists have been men who approached the bench "cold," whereas some of the worst have been legal experts steeped in over-warm regard for cold textbook law.

In his unprecedented three terms as Governor of America's third largest State, Warren signed some 10,000 bills. None were overthrown by judicial review; and exceedingly few of his careful vetoes of other legislation were overridden by the legislature.

Beyond the question of Earl Warren's lack of formal judicial experience is the more fundamental issue of his political, economic, and philosophical beliefs. A guide to these beliefs is provided by his writings, speeches, and actions as Governor.

"The radical," Warren says, "will be satisfied with nothing short of revolutionary change. The reactionary will be satisfied with nothing short of retrogression."

Neither extremist view, he thinks, commands more than a small minority of the total populace. Therefore, he says, the "70 or more percent in between" \* \* \* make the decision for the Nation. \* \* \* These people represent the backbone of our citizenry. They are the vast majority of the working people of our country as well as most of the people in our businesses and professions."

In California he applied his philosophy to a peculiar brand of unpartisan, personalized politics—something his friends, and foes, termed Warrenism. Warrenism worked. In a State where Democrats outnumber Republicans 3 to 2, he managed to swing huge majorities in his favor, simply by presenting his own case—or brand of government—to the people.

Back in 1930, when as district attorney he was cleaning up an Augean stable of corruption in Alameda County, Warren remarked: "The public never turned me down. I took my story right to them, told them the facts bluntly, and when we get into a pinch they stayed with us."

So successful has this practice been that, in 1946, he swept into his second gubernatorial term by leading both party tickets in the primary.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the pride of the people of my State of California, I sincerely feel, is in no lesser measure likewise the pride of the people of the United States. An outstanding professional lawyer and, indeed, an outstanding American, is about to be confirmed for the highest judicial post in the Nation.

It is fitting at this moment to refer to the canons of professional and judicial ethics of the American Bar Association. The preamble of the canons con-



tains a statement which should appeal to the Members of the Senate, and to the citizens of the Nation generally, upon an occasion such as this:

In America, where the stability of courts and of all departments of Government rests upon the approval of the people, it is peculiarly essential that the system for establishing and dispensing justice be developed to a high point of efficiency and so maintained that the public shall have absolute confidence in the integrity and impartiality of its administration. The future of the Republic, to a great extent, depends upon our maintenance of justice pure and unsullied. It cannot be so maintained unless the conduct and the motives of the members of our profession are such as to merit the approval of all just men.

Aside from all the professional qualifications which the Members of the Senate and the people of our country know are possessed by the 14th Chief Justice of our highest court, they underscore the President's appointee as one whose integrity is well known and of which, win or lose, litigants before the highest court of our land in the future can be well assured. In Earl Warren's decisions integrity and Americanism will prevail.

Mr. President, during his long years of public service, Chief Justice Warren has been motivated by one simple goal for his country: clean, strong, honest American Government, in the executive branch, the legislative branch, and in the judicial branch. Now the head of the Nation's judiciary, that goal will continue to be his.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Earl Warren, to be Chief Justice of the United States?

The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Walter H. Hodge to be a United States district judge for division 2, district of Alaska.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of United States attorneys.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of United States attorneys are confirmed en bloc.

#### UNITED STATES MARSHALS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of United States marshals.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations of United States marshals are confirmed en bloc.

#### POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

#### IN THE ARMY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Maj. Gen. John Alexander Klein to be Adjutant General, United States Army, and as major general in the Regular Army of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Air National Guard.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations in the Air National Guard are confirmed en bloc.

#### IN THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the nominations confirmed today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of all nominations confirmed this day.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. KNOWLAND. For the information of the Senate, particularly for the information of Senators who were not in the Chamber earlier today, following the regular morning hour I shall move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of bills and other measures on the Legislative Calendar to which there is no objection, starting at the point where the Senate ended its consideration of measures on the last call of the calendar, with the exception that Calendar No. 373, S. 1691, to authorize Potomac Electric Power Co. to construct, maintain, and operate in the District of Columbia and to cross Kenilworth Avenue, NE., in said District, with certain railroad tracks and related facilities, and for other purposes, which has been added to the list of measures on the calendar to be considered today.

#### REPORT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 338)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems covering its operations from April 1, 1953, to September 30, 1953, and describing, in accordance with section 4 (b) (5) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the above period.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 1, 1954.

#### PETITION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Kings County Council Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, at Brooklyn, N. Y., relating to the extension of veterans' benefits to members of the Armed Forces who served in Korea, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII—AUTHORIZATION TO TRANSMIT PETITION TO NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to transmit to the National Archives the signed petition which was laid before the Senate on Friday last relative to statehood for Hawaii. It is a very large petition and it takes up a substantial amount of space. I think it contains 165,000 signatures.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### ADMISSION OF RED CHINA INTO UNITED NATIONS—RESOLUTION OF CITY COUNCIL OF LAWRENCE, MASS.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and my colleague, the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by the city council of the city of Lawrence, Mass., with reference to the admission of Communist China into the United Nations. The purpose of the resolution is to oppose such admission, and with that I am in full accord.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on

Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**Resolution of City of Lawrence, Mass.**

Whereas the admission of Communist China to the United Nations would destroy the purpose, betray the letter and violate the charter of that organization; and

Whereas the Red Chinese have disregarded every rule of civilized human behavior in imposing slavery upon the people of China and in murdering and torturing innocent civilians and prisoners of war, among which were some of our own young men; and

Whereas such admission to the United Nations of the international gangsters who control the mainland of China would destroy the prestige of our own Government and of the United Nations.

We hereby urge every citizen of Lawrence, Mass., to voice his opposition to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations by affixing his signature to a petition which is now being circulated throughout the country by the Committee for One Million. Through such action, we will help strengthen the hands of our own Government and let our friends in Asia know just where we stand on this issue.

JOHN J. BUCKLEY,  
Mayor.

JOSEPH E. CARNEY,  
JOSEPH R. SUMIC,  
LOUIS J. SCANLON,  
JOHN W. FALLON,  
Aldermen.

**RENDITION OF MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS ON COIN-OPERATED MACHINES—LETTER FROM WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS**

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am in receipt of a letter from the Wisconsin Federation of Music Clubs, signed by Mrs. A. A. Ladwig, secretary, favoring the enactment of Senate bill 1106, relating to the rendition of musical compositions on coin-operated machines. I present the letter for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD, together with all the signatures attached.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, with all the signatures attached, as follows:

THE WISCONSIN FEDERATION  
OF MUSIC CLUBS,  
February 25, 1954.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,  
Chairman of Subcommittee,  
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: The State Board of the Wisconsin Federation of Music Clubs passed a resolution requesting your personal attention to the favorable passing of legislation relative to the juke box bill—Senate bill 1106.

Motion was passed to have the secretary send this message with the names of all members who were present.

Yours truly,

Elvira G. Ladwig (Mrs. A. A. Ladwig),  
Secretary; Mrs. W. Paul Benzinger,  
Oconomowoc; Mrs. Marjorie Kaye,  
Oshkosh; Mrs. Ragnhild H. Congdon,  
Kenosha; Minnie M. Larsen, Kenosha;  
Mrs. R. A. Dougan, Beloit; Alice Walter,  
Burlington; Mrs. Ben Roderick, Brodhead;  
Mrs. A. A. Mellentine, Stevens Point;  
Mrs. O. T. Slagsval, Eau Claire;  
Mrs. E. A. Sletteland, Pigeon Falls;  
Mrs. D. S. MacKinnon, Milwaukee;  
Mrs. E. Woody Kuhlman, Milwaukee;  
Mrs. Morton Hull Starr, Whitewater;

Verna Zeidler, Milwaukee; Mrs. Lillian Schuler, Milwaukee; Elfrieda H. Roth, Sheboygan; Mrs. Henry Koehnlein, Waukesha; Mrs. W. A. Freehoff, Waukesha; Mrs. L. A. Salisbury, Fond du Lac; Mrs. Lyle Brown, Waupun; Mrs. C. E. White, Madison; Mrs. A. A. Ladwig, West Allis.

**APPROPRIATION FOR FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION**

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a resolution adopted by the Nonpartisan League, whose chairman is Mr. Joe Wicks, of Cannon Ball, N. Dak., relating to appropriations for the Farmers' Home Administration in North Dakota.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas it is reported that the Farmers' Home Administration has exhausted its appropriation within the State of North Dakota; and

Whereas there is a great demand for further loans from the Farmers' Home Administration as a result of poor crops, drought, and increased contaminations of the crop by rust; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the county chairman of the Non-Partisan League in session at Bismarck, N. Dak., this 30th day of January 1954, That additional appropriations be made to the Farmers' Home Administration in North Dakota for further loans within the State and that the President of the United States be asked to declare North Dakota a disaster area; that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the entire membership of the House and Senate from North Dakota.

JOE WICKS,  
Chairman, Cannon Ball, N. Dak.,  
Nonpartisan League.

**RESOLUTIONS OF NORTH DAKOTA AMERICAN LEGION**

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD resolutions adopted at various meetings of the American Legion in the State of North Dakota which were sent to me by Bette Sherman, deputy to Mr. Erwin R. Kruger, county service officer.

All these resolutions are alike with the exception of the names of the people at the bottom of them. I ask unanimous consent that although only one resolution be printed, the names of those sponsoring the remaining resolutions appear at the end of the resolution.

There being no objection, the resolution and names referred to were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas when our country is in peril and the sons of Americans must go to war to protect all that is dear to us, nearly everyone waves flags and is ready to back up the man in uniform; nothing is too good for him, so they then say; and

Whereas as soon as the war is won, the shooting and fighting stops, and the doughboy or GI Joe returns to his home (if he is fortunate enough to return), he soon discovers that a number of the very people for whom he offered to sacrifice his very life,

have grown cool toward him and that even downright resentment exists in some quarters (since he has become an ex-serviceman); and

Whereas instead of remembering that GI Joe may have spent months in a living hell, and, as often happens, lay in military hospitals for weeks and months on end (and even now, as a civilian, he may have to return periodically to a veterans' hospital for further treatment), some of his voluble countrymen, who were willing to verbally back him up with a lot of promises when they needed him (and, incidentally, reap the immense economic, social, and political benefits directly resulting from the wartime activities of GI Joe), now openly declare he is costing our Government (the greatest the world has ever seen) too much money; that he is not entitled to care in a Government hospital or at Government expense; that our great Nation cannot afford to pay him adequate disability pensions, compensation, etc.; and

Whereas statistics from the United States Department of Commerce and the Veterans' Administration show that in the year 1890, when national income was \$10,701 million, our Nation spent \$106 million, or a little more than ninety-nine one-hundredths of 1 percent of that total income for the welfare of our ex-servicemen and their dependents; and

Whereas the national income for fiscal year 1953 was approximately \$306 billion, and only seventy-eight one-hundredths of 1 percent of that figure was spent in that fiscal year toward the welfare of our veterans and their dependents; and

Whereas it can clearly be seen that we are now spending a much smaller percentage of our vast national income than our Nation felt our veterans were in need of and entitled to 63 years ago, and that the needs of our veterans in 1953 have certainly not lessened, by any stretch of the imagination; and

Whereas in the light of the foregoing, there is no reasonable need for the Federal Government to make, in the name of economy, any reductions in the expenditures covering actual benefits to, or take care of, the defenders of our great Nation and their dependents, as is now being done; and

Whereas there is every reason why the expenditures for veterans' benefits should be increased, instead, because of the ever-increasing number and needs of our veteran population, due to the wars (and resulting unstable economic conditions), under which those, opposing such expenditures, are ever increasing, for the most part, their own private economic, social, and political standing, at the very evident expense and sacrifices of their fellow men, women, and children directly participating in, and/or affected by, such conflicts and aftermaths: Now be it hereby

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to carry in all appropriation laws affecting the Veterans' Administration and all veterans' affairs, provisions explicitly denying the arbitrarily assumed right of any Government official or group to, in any way whatsoever, impound, withdraw, or otherwise reduce such appropriations, or any portions of them, since such actions are now having a detrimental and demoralizing effect upon the lives of many deserving and legally and morally eligible veterans and their dependents; be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be strongly urged and encouraged to increase such appropriations as the need for such increase is shown by the ever-increasing numbers of our veterans and their dependents, always remembering to include the safeguards above mentioned, thus protecting the veteran and his dependent against being deprived of the benefits otherwise provided for; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be submitted for proper and effective disposition to



the North Dakota department headquarters of the American Legion.

JOHN RIPSODORF UNIT No. 91, AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY, NEW SALEM, N. DAK.  
HENRY BIFFERT UNIT No. 100, AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY, HEERON, N. DAK.  
ALMONT POST No. 251, AMERICAN LEGION, ALMONT, N. DAK.  
SCHAFER-BOYE-LANGE POST No. 69, AMERICAN LEGION, FLASHER, N. DAK.

#### POWER POLICY OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—TELEGRAM

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a telegram sent to me from Casper, Wyo., and signed by Carl Bechtold, international representative, Eighth District, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., relating to the REA.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CASPER, WYO., December 15, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
United States Senator from North Dakota,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., has members employed by the REA cooperatives, private power companies, and Federal public power enterprises. The success and survival of the REA cooperatives is of vital concern to us, to the Government as mortgagee, and to the public as consumers being serviced by REA's. The power policy being proposed by the Department of the Interior means almost certain destruction and bankruptcy to REA cooperatives who are conscientiously trying to make their organizations pay in order to repay their loans to the Federal Government. Any action on the part of your committee to delay for at least 1 year the adoption of proposed power policy for further study will be appreciated by all of our membership in Wyoming regardless of what their employment source might be.

CARL BECHTOLD,  
International Representative, Eighth District, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L.

#### THE FARM PROGRAM

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter received from a farmer of Hope, N. Dak., by the name of Harold A. Willmert, dealing with the farm situation.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOPE, N. DAK.,  
December 5, 1953.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: In reply to your letter of recent date will say that there are quite a few things that Congress could do to help the farmer, and there are a lot of things being done that are causing a lot of concern, as well as a lot of hardships, at least to the farmers of our great Northwest.

This man Benson seems to want the farmers to go through some sort of freezing-out process, and would like to see a large part of the so-called inefficient farmers fall by the wayside. What, pray tell me, are we going to do with the farmers that he calls inefficient, but in fact, are finding themselves on the short end of ledger, mostly through no fault of their own, but because of falling prices and poor crops due to rust, drought, etc. Industry has the inefficient

worker, but has to put up with him and can't even fire him. Don't we have too few farmers now? Do we want to cause a lot that are on the farms now to have to move off? Is a surplus of perhaps a billion bushels of wheat worse than say 10 million bushels too little? Are we going to be penalized for keeping the people of this country well fed when the least little thing could have caused a shortage? Take the drought in the Midwest this summer, had it come 3 weeks earlier we would have ceilings on the corn prices instead of Benson wringing his hands in despair crying surplus and what are we going to do with them. He should be the happiest man in the world in feeling secure as to the food supplies we have. Don't we have say \$200 billion invested in atomic bombs and defense of Europe, and the taxpayer isn't mentioned in this case? What is a paltry \$5 billion invested in food stuffs which we might well need sooner than we think compared to this other \$200 billion which we should never use, or if we do, we will have no further need of anything.

Secretary Benson sure is grateful to North Dakota, which gave the Republicans the greatest majority of any State last election. He goes so far as to even be deceitful, supports oats and barley at the same rate as last year, but changes the parity formula, so in the long run it lowers the price of oats 7 cents and barley 10 or 11 cents. Flax also got a trimming of fifty-some cents a bushel. Now he wants to support wheat at 90 percent but wants to change the parity. Well all I can say is that we farmers in the Northwest aren't like the cow that the farmer put green glasses on so she would eat straw thinking it was hay, aren't going to be fooled by this neat little shell-game trick. I have been a Republican all my life and have never voted for a Democratic President, but so help me, I will never vote for a Republican President as long as I live. The Republicans waited 20 years to get back in power, and it took only 1 year to get themselves out. In fairness to you Senator LANGER, I think you have the interests of the people of our State at heart, but I think it is time all of you Congressmen from North Dakota get together and see that legislation detrimental to North Dakota does not get passed.

What kind of a program does Benson have? None that I can see. What are they doing about Canadian rye and oats? Not much, bragging about cutting imports of oats to 23 million bushels after the damage has been done. We could have used 10 million acres to grow the wheat, oats, barley, rye, and flax that have been imported the last year. How can I or the rest of the farmers support a \$300-billion debt in the United States and Canada's economy as well, on \$1 corn, \$1.25 wheat, and \$3 flax as Benson would like to see? Well I don't expect Congress or Secretary Benson to put out any constructive legislation, so I am going to act accordingly. If they want a depression, they have a good start, and I for one, have pledged myself to quit buying anything at all that I possibly can get along without. I have averaged buying \$5,000 worth of farm machinery every year for the past 10 years. I shall get along with what I have. I am going to tighten up while I can, some others will do the same, a lot of others will have to. Republicans will lose control of Congress this next election. I have offered to wager \$25 that they would but have found no takers as yet.

Well Senator LANGER, you asked for it, so I have tried to send you my views. I have lived in Hoover's time, and this administration sounds too much like his prosperity around the corner. I am not a Farmers' Union member but belong to the Farm Bureau, and surely not proud of Mr. Kline, the Farm Bureau's president.

With best wishes,

HAROLD A. WILLMERT.

#### SERGEANT DICKINSON—ACTION OF UNITED STATES ARMY—LETTER

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter written to me and signed by Mrs. R. S. Sandin, dated February 2, 1954, relating to Sergeant Dickinson.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNDERWOOD, N. DAK.,  
February 2, 1954.

The Honorable WILLIAM LANGER,  
United States Senator,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: As a taxpaying, clear-thinking citizen of the United States, I am writing to protest vehemently the action being taken by the Army against Sergeant Dickinson.

Circumstances alter cases, as every intelligent person must know. Perhaps, and more than likely, in the position in which Sergeant Dickinson found himself, those who seem determined to make him suffer unreasonably could not be too sure just what they might do, and certainly not at 23 years of age. Life to us all is precious. Under stress of fear of losing it, any one of us, I am sure, could not definitely say what we might or might not be inclined to do—to what lengths we might go. Everyone makes mistakes. Granted, perhaps, this boy did. He has, nevertheless, realized his mistake, chose to return to his own country, and, I am certain, to return a loyal, no doubt repentant, citizen. Let's give him the chance he has coming.

If higher authority cannot be tolerant, understanding of and sympathetic with the youth of our country who were thrown into the midst of the hell of Korea and communism, what incentive is there for those youngsters who are stymied, mentally warped, in a Communist compound to come back to their own country? What security have they to which to look forward? Should they want or dare to return home?

No. The whole idea is wrong, and in so expressing my feeling on the subject I am voicing an opinion that is widespread in our community that this boy must be given a chance to live as a normal, loyal citizen, without the disgrace and suffering of a court-martial heaped on to an already tortured mind.

Should it be that I have written to the wrong party, Senator, will you please see that it is directed to the right place.

Respectfully,

Mrs. R. S. SANDIN.

#### REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. BEALL, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 2845. A bill to amend section 3528 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the purchase of metal for minor coins of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1037).

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. POTTER:

S. 3039. A bill to amend the grant provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. POTTER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KUCHEL:

S. 3040. A bill to provide financial assistance to the Oakdale and South San Joaquin Irrigation Districts, California, in the construction of the Tri-Dam project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. KUCHEL when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CORDON:

S. 3041. A bill to exempt States and political subdivisions thereof from the tax on conveyances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRISWOLD:

S. 3042. A bill to provide for the acquisition by Reserve officers of a classified civil-service status; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GOLDWATER (for himself and Mr. CHAVEZ):

S. 3043. A bill to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands in the State of Arizona or on the Navaho Indian Reservation in the State of New Mexico for religious, educational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. GOLDWATER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HILL (for himself, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. FULBRIGHT, and Mr. MORSE):

S. 3044. A bill to provide adequate diets for the unemployed and their families in distress areas of unemployment; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. HILL when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 3045. A bill for the relief of Margaret Isabel Byers;

S. 3046. A bill for the relief of Nejibe El-Sousse Slyman;

S. 3047. A bill for the relief of Luzia Cox; and

S. 3048. A bill for the relief of Rosetta Ittner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3049. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish policies and programs for the use of acreage diverted from production by the establishment of acreage allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he introduced the last above-named bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CLEMENTS (for himself, Mr. HENNING, and Mr. COOPER):

S. 3050. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. CLEMENTS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. J. Res. 135. Joint resolution requesting the President to proclaim October 9 as Lelf Erickson Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

#### AMENDMENT OF GRANT PROVISIONS OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ACT

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the grant provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

The purpose of the bill is as follows:

First. To maintain the basic program of vocational rehabilitation in the States by allotting to each State which maintains its State appropriation Federal funds equal to 100 percent of the administration, guidance and placement expenditures, and 50 percent of the case-service expenditures for the base year 1953.

Second. To provide for the extension and improvement of the program by allotting additional Federal funds to the States on a population basis, with one State dollar required to earn one Federal dollar, without regard for categories of expenditures.

Third. To end the obligation of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to reimburse States for expenditures in excess of allotments.

Fourth. In States having two rehabilitation agencies, to provide for dividing funds between them in keeping with the ratio existing in the base year.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3039) to amend the grant provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, introduced by Mr. POTTER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

#### LEASE OF CERTAIN RESTRICTED INDIAN LANDS, ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands in the State of Arizona or on the Navaho Indian Reservation in the State of New Mexico for religious, educational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3043) to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands in the State of Arizona or on the Navaho Indian Reservation in the State of New Mexico for religious, educational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases, introduced by Mr. GOLDWATER (for himself and Mr. CHAVEZ), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to authorize the Indians of Arizona and the Navajo Indians in New Mexico to make leases on their reservations.

At the present time, 19 million acres in the State of Arizona are occupied by Indian tribes. The reservations set aside for the Indians are in the process of being developed into areas of agricultural and mineral value. Under existing law, the tribes do not have the right to enter into leases. Therefore, I have introduced the bill which has for its purpose the correction of that situation.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO OAKDALE AND SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION DISTRICTS, CALIFORNIA, IN CONSTRUCTION OF TRI-DAM PROJECT

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill providing for Federal support of what is to me a fine example of local initiative. It provides Federal assistance to permit the financing and construction of the Tri-Dam project on the Stanislaus River in California.

This is not Federal assistance in the usual sense. On the contrary the Oakdale and South San Joaquin Irrigation Districts, agencies of the State of California, at the cost of \$1¼ million have completed the planning and engineering of the \$50 million irrigation hydroelectric Tri-Dam project. These people, approximately 30,000 in all, have voted by an overwhelming majority to assume the repayment of this \$50 million project needed for the enlargement of their irrigation water-storage facilities.

The proposed legislation would authorize a Federal loan to the districts of an amount equal to that portion of the cost of the project properly applicable to irrigation but not exceeding \$10,370,000. This latter figure is for initial financing and because of first costs which prevent the immediate contemplated financing of the project through issuance of revenue bonds.

To me this is a fine opportunity to apply the announced policy of our administration which is the recognition of the common responsibility of the Federal, State and local Governments toward improvement of our Nation's resources.

Mr. President, in this instance there is not only local participation but the people of the districts have indicated a desire to assume the whole burden of the project. When the Federal loan is repaid as provided in the bill, there will be all of the benefits of a federally sponsored project without ultimate cost to the Federal Government. It is certainly within our national interest to encourage such self-help when it is intelligently pursued and relieves the Government of further concern.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3040) to provide financial assistance to the Oakdale and South San Joaquin Irrigation Districts, California, in the construction of the Tri-Dam project, introduced by Mr. KUCHEL, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES UTILIZATION ACT

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to implement the authority of existing law so as to provide the Secretary of Agriculture broader authority to utilize surplus agri-



cultural commodities to aid unemployed persons and their families.

The bill is modeled after the section 32 program which has worked so well and which will continue. The bill will augment the assistance to the unemployed and their families available under the section 32 program.

The bill recognizes the following basic facts:

First. The reduction and termination of certain national defense activities is creating unemployment in many communities, particularly mining and manufacturing areas.

Second. Other economic factors are also creating unemployment.

Third. Extensive unemployment imposes excessive burdens on State and local welfare agencies.

Fourth. Unemployment compensation payments are inadequate both from the standpoint of the amount of the payment and their duration.

Fifth. Relief of the distress and suffering of unemployed people and their families is a matter of deep concern to the Nation.

Sixth. Congress has established the principle of using surplus agricultural commodities to alleviate distress.

Seventh. The American people—including the unemployed and their families—own through the instrumentality of their National Government stocks of beef, butter, cheese, powdered milk, vegetable oils, peanuts, and other food commodities in excess of market requirements, and the Government from time to time acquires perishable commodities to alleviate surpluses.

Eighth. The disposal of such commodities to State and local welfare agencies for distribution to the unemployed and their families would not only be of great benefit in conserving and promoting the health of the recipients, but would also provide a means to prevent spoilage and would benefit the farmer by helping to stabilize prices of farm commodities by the removal of surpluses.

Ninth. There is in existence in the National Government an established system for determining the extent of unemployment in particular areas throughout the country.

Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks an article from the Washington Evening Star of February 11, 1954, stating that the Department of Agriculture is donating Government-owned surplus foods to about two hundred thousand needy persons in West Virginia, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wyoming, Colorado and California.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, these foods are being distributed under provisions that have been in the law for many years authorizing the utilization, for welfare and disaster purposes, of agriculture commodities purchased with section 32 funds. The officials of the Department of Agriculture charged with the administration of the section 32 program advise me that requests for

surplus commodities for the relief of needy families have increased sharply in recent weeks. These officials point out that if the present rate of requests continues long or increases to any great extent, section 32 funds may soon be inadequate to meet such requests. They cite the limited amount of such funds and the limitations which the law imposes upon their use.

The President in his budget message advised that there will be in the section 32 fund in fiscal year 1955 a total of \$421 million, derived from \$241 million in carry-over funds, plus \$180 million available from current tariff collections.

The President advised that anticipated expenditures will amount to \$235 million. We know that this estimate necessarily had to be based largely on past experience, as it was impossible to foresee the extent of unemployment.

After deducting the anticipated expenditures, we see there will be left approximately \$186 million in the section 32 fund, for use in meeting unanticipated needs of all the established programs, including the school-lunch program. These programs must be fully protected.

As I have stated, there are also limitations imposed by the law on the use of section 32 funds—limitations that restrict the types and quantities of commodities that may be purchased with section 32 funds either direct from producers or from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks. For instance, the law provides that section 32 funds shall be devoted principally to perishable nonbasic commodities other than those commodities designated in title II of the Agricultural Act of 1949. The designated commodities in title II are those nonbasics that carry mandatory price supports. The designated foods are honey, milk, butterfat, and the products of milk and butterfat.

Yet these designated nonbasics and the basics are the commodities that are in largest supply among the stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

So we readily see that we may soon have our heads against the ceiling in respect to our ability to fulfill, from section 32 funds and commodities, the increasing number of requests for assistance arising from unemployment.

The purpose of our bill is to implement the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture so as to enable him to augment—with stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation—the amount of surplus food available to the unemployed, from section 32 sources.

I want to make it clear that the authority conferred upon the Secretary by our bill is additional authority and not authority in lieu of that conferred upon him by any provision of existing law and this is specifically spelled out in the bill. In other words, the bill fully protects established section 32 outlets, such as the school-lunch program, and insures that no funds or commodities needed by such established programs shall be diverted from such programs.

Existing law authorizes the disposal of Commodity Credit Corporation owned stocks for welfare purposes if deemed

by the Secretary as necessary to prevent spoilage. But no provision is made for the use of funds to reduce the large, bulky storage-size packages and quantities to a size suitable for distribution. Nor does the law provide authority for the use of funds for distribution in the manner provided in the case of section 32 acquired commodities.

Our bill will provide the Secretary of Agriculture this additional authority, including the authority to use section 32 funds for repackaging and distribution to the extent that such funds are in excess of the needs of previously established outlets for section 32 acquired commodities.

Mr. President, the persistent rise in unemployment in the Nation is a source of deep concern. While we have continued to look hopefully for a downward shift in the present trend of unemployment, Government agencies report a further sharp rise.

The Government figures on unemployment, covering substantially the same period, vary. The most conservative figure covering the period from the first week in December to the first week in January was published early this month by the Bureau of the Census. The Census Bureau reported the number of unemployed at 2,359,000—an increase of 893,000 in 1 month. On the other hand, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor reported the number of unemployed increased by 2 million between mid-December and mid-January.

Recently the Department of Commerce, using a different system of measurement, reported total employment in January at 59.8 million, with 3,087,000 unemployed. This is some 728,000 more unemployed than previously reported by the Department of Commerce for the same period.

Included in the figure of 59.8 million employed are 6.9 million workers employed from 15 to 34 hours a week and another 2.1 million workers that were estimated to work only from 1 to 14 hours a week; and, of course, the figures on the number of unemployed represent only the number of breadwinners that are out of jobs and do not take into account the number of people in their families that are dependent on these breadwinners.

The figures added together do not, of course, constitute any great percentage of our total population. But if we are to give the unemployment figure its true meaning, we have to break it down and see how it is spread among different areas of the country having the highest concentration of jobless persons. This is best accomplished by reference to the bimonthly reports of the Bureau of Employment Security that are based on measurements of the extent of unemployment in areas covered by the surveys conducted by the Bureau.

The January reports of the Bureau show many cities and areas in the Nation where at least 6 percent of the total labor force is out of work. There are many other areas where the extent of unemployment approaches this figure. There are still other areas in the Nation that have not been surveyed.

I ask to have printed in the *RECORD* at the conclusion of my remarks the Bureau's explanation of its four employment survey classifications, and a list compiled by the Bureau showing the cities and areas included in each category as of January.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HILL. I ask to have included in the *RECORD* at the conclusion of my remarks articles from the *Washington Evening Star* of February 9 and the *Washington Post* of February 10 relating the fact that Detroit, Mich., has, since the publication of the January report, been shifted from the classification described as moderate unemployment to substantial unemployment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HILL. I also ask to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks another article from the *Washington Evening Star* of February 10, headed *Southern Economy Burdened by Jobless Back From North*.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HILL. I have just referred to the shift of Detroit into the most critical unemployment classification. I am informed that Toledo, Ohio, has experienced a similar shift and that the commissioners of the city of Los Angeles, Calif., have recently requested that their city be shifted from the classification moderate unemployment to substantial unemployment.

I ask to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks an article from the *Washington Post* of February 25 stating that the Government has added six more areas to its critical unemployment list. The areas are, according to the article, Battle Creek, Mich.; South Bend, Ind.; and the Quad-Cities area of Illinois and Iowa. The cities generally referred to as the Quad Cities are Moline, East Moline, and Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa. They make up what is commonly called the Detroit of the farm machinery industry. Also listed in the article are three smaller areas: Hudson, N. Y.; Welch, W. Va.; and La Crosse, Wis.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I wish to point out that in my own State of Alabama, Gadsden and Jasper are in the most critical unemployment classification. Jasper is in the coal mining region of Walker County. Other areas are in the classification of moderate unemployment. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS] who is a sponsor of this bill, well knows that in his State, Corbin, Hazard, Madisonville, the Middlesboro-Harlan area, the Paintsville-Prestonsburg area and Pikeville are all in the most critical unemployment classification. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] who is also a sponsor of this bill, is fully aware of the fact that the Texarkana area in his State is in the most critical unemployment classification. Other areas in both Kentucky and Arkansas are in the classification of moderate unemployment.

The reports of the Bureau of Employment Security, to which I have just alluded, and its findings that I have just incorporated into the *RECORD*, show conclusively that contrary to many predictions of improved conditions, job opportunities have steadily diminished. Unemployment is creating excessive burdens on many State and local welfare agencies.

Let me emphasize the care with which this bill has been drawn. We have geared the assistance to be provided by the bill to the classifications established and reviewed every 2 months by the Bureau of Employment Security for the precise purpose of insuring that the foods distributed under the bill go only to areas found by the Bureau to be distress areas. This means that relief under this bill will stop automatically for any area at such time as the Bureau finds that such area is no longer a distress area.

The wisdom of this provision is that the foods shall go only to those areas in greatest need and thereby cause a minimum impact upon regular food channels. We believe that merchants in our distressed areas would welcome aid to their friends and neighbors who have for so long been their customers but are now unable to properly feed their families because they are unemployed.

Our aim being, as I have stated, to channel surplus foods into areas of greatest need, it seems desirable from the standpoint of uniformity of action to provide that aid to the unemployed under the section 32 program be likewise geared to the distressed area classifications of the Bureau of Employment Security.

We have taken pains to insure that no other welfare needs being served by the section 32 program are in anywise altered. In other words, the bill does not disturb or limit in any way the channeling of section 32 commodities to State and other public institutions, such as mental hospital or to State welfare agencies serving the aged, the sick and disabled, the blind and dependent children, and disaster victims, or private charity organizations such as Red Cross, the Salvation Army, Community Chest, and similar organizations performing the same type of service.

The only change relates to instances where assistance goes primarily to the unemployed who are members of the labor force and their families. In such instances, the section 32 assistance, like the assistance provided from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks, will be geared to the distress area classifications of the Bureau of Employment Security.

Furthermore, the bill provides that in areas where assistance is already being furnished to the unemployed with section 32 commodities, such assistance may be continued. In other words, any area that is receiving aid under the section 32 program on the date of enactment of this bill may continue to receive it. I wish to emphasize once again that the bill makes no change in nor does it alter in anywise whatever the school-lunch program.

Unemployment, particularly in certain localities, is as we have seen increasing at a rapid rate. The harvest season in Florida and in similar climates is already here for some agricultural products and is rapidly approaching in other. This bill offers the means for matching food surpluses with the food requirements of the unemployed and their families. Now is the time for action. I urge the Senate to promptly consider and pass this bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the *RECORD* as a part of my remarks on the bill, a report from the unemployment bureau as to the number of unemployed, and a classification of areas of distress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The bill (S. 3044) to provide adequate diets for the unemployed and their families in distress areas of unemployment, introduced by Mr. HILL (for himself, Mr. CLEMENTS, and Mr. FULBRIGHT), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That this act may be cited as the "Agricultural Commodities Utilization Act."

#### DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. As used in this act—

(a) The term "State" means the several States and the District of Columbia.

(b) The term "Governor," in the case of the District of Columbia, means the Board of Commissioners.

(c) The term "welfare agency" includes only an agency of a State or of a political subdivision of a State.

(d) The term "distress area" means an area classified by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor as an area of substantial unemployment.

#### CERTIFICATION OF DISTRESS AREAS

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Labor is authorized and directed to make continuing studies of unemployment in the United States and to certify to the Secretary of Agriculture at least bimonthly these cities or areas which he determines as a result of such studies to be distress areas.

#### PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE

SEC. 4. Upon receipt of certification by the Secretary of Labor that a city or other area is a distress area, the Secretary of Agriculture shall notify the Governor of the State within which the area is located that such area is eligible for assistance under this act, and shall make a public announcement of such eligibility. Upon receipt of a request from the Governor of such State for assistance under this act, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make available to such State and local welfare agencies as may be designated by such Governor, such amounts of Government-owned surplus agricultural commodities (a) as may be necessary to provide adequate diets (or to supplement existing diets to the extent necessary to provide adequate diets) for unemployed persons and their families found by such State or local agency to be in need of such assistance, and (b) as may be available for such purposes.

#### COMMODITIES AVAILABLE FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 5. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to use for the purposes of this act (a) any agricultural commodities acquired through the use of funds made available under section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935 (Public Law 320, 74th Cong.), to the extent that such commodities are in



excess of the needs of previously established outlets therefor, and (b) any agricultural commodities acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation through price support operations.

#### DELIVERY OF COMMODITIES

SEC. 6. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to provide for the preparation for delivery and the delivery of commodities under this act to State and local welfare agencies, or to any agent designated by such welfare agency for such purpose, and to pay the expenses of transportation of such commodities to the point of delivery, but none of the costs of further transportation or local distribution of such commodities shall be paid by the United States.

#### TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Agriculture shall terminate the delivery of commodities under this act to any area whenever—

(a) The Secretary of Labor determines and certifies to the Secretary of Agriculture that such area is no longer a distress area; or

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture finds that such commodities are not being used for the purposes for which they have been made available under this act.

#### COOPERATION WITH STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

SEC. 8. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to consult with State and local welfare agencies, and to enter into such agreements with such agencies as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

#### APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

SEC. 9. Sums made available to the Secretary of Agriculture under section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935 (Public Law 320, 74th Cong.), which are not needed for other authorized purposes, may be used by the Secretary to carry out the provisions of this act, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary for such purposes. Any such sums may be used for making payments to the Commodity Credit Corporation to reimburse the Corporation for its investment in commodities used by the Secretary for the purposes of this act and for any expenses incurred by it in making such commodities available for such purposes.

SEC. 10. The authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by this act shall be in addition to and not in lieu of the authority conferred upon the Secretary by any other law; except that no agricultural commodities purchased with funds made available to the Secretary under section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935 (Public Law 320, 74th Cong.), shall be used for the purpose of providing assistance primarily to unemployed members of the labor force and their families, except to the extent authorized, and in the manner provided by this act. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent the continued use of such funds in any area in which they are being used for such purpose on the date of enactment of this act.

The matters which, on request of Mr. HILL, were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, are as follows:

[From the Washington Evening Star of February 11, 1954]

#### UNITED STATES FEEDING 200,000 NEEDY IN 11 STATES

Officials said yesterday the Agriculture Department is donating Government-owned surplus foods to about 200,000 needy persons in 11 States.

Most of those receiving food are said to be rural families, who suffered heavily from drought and crop failures last year, and coal miners who long have been out of work.

States in which the food is being distributed include West Virginia, Kentucky, Mis-

souri, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wyoming, Colorado, and California.

Officials said that while surplus foods have been available for distribution to needy families for many years, the demand has been very small in recent years until the last few weeks.

The foods being donated include butter, cheese, dried milk, and in some areas canned beef.

[From the Washington Evening Star of February 9, 1954]

#### DETROIT IS CALLED DISTRESS AREA—WILL GET CONTRACT PRIORITY

Detroit, the Nation's automotive capital, has been declared a distressed area with "substantial" unemployment. This entitles it to preference in obtaining Government contracts.

The Labor Department announced last night it has added the city to a list of 20 other major cities and 31 smaller communities with more than 6 percent of their labor forces out of work.

The department's Bureau of Employment Security acted on the basis of a special study by the Michigan Employment Security Commission which reported 107,000 jobless in the Detroit area in mid-January. This is 7.1 percent of the civilian labor force there.

#### FIFTEEN THOUSAND CUT IN 30 DAYS

The Michigan commission reported that 15,000 automotive workers had been released in the past 30 days.

Walter Reuther, CIO and United Auto Workers president, had asked for the survey after Detroit was left off the Labor Department's most recent list of distressed areas, although it reported unemployment at 6.2 percent.

Commissioner Robert C. Goodwin of the Bureau of Employment Security explained to a congressional committee last Friday that the group IV—distressed area—rating was withheld from Detroit because many workers there were laid off temporarily with instructions to report for work within 30 days.

#### GET CONTRACT PRIORITY

Group IV listing entitles Detroit companies to special consideration in award of Government contracts. In the event of a tie bid, a company in a distressed area automatically gets preference over a company in a nondistressed area.

The Michigan study predicted an upturn in Detroit employment by mid-May in line with anticipated increased auto sales.

[From the Washington Post of February 10, 1954]

#### WILSON CALM OVER DETROIT IDLENESS TOTAL

Secretary of Defense Wilson said yesterday that "I wouldn't worry about Detroit."

Commenting at a news conference on Monday night's announcement that the auto capital has been designated as a distressed-labor area, the former General Motors president added:

"Come spring, it's going to be all right."

The announcement from the Labor Department added Detroit to a list of 20 other major cities and 31 smaller communities with more than 6 percent of their labor forces out of work.

Wilson, commenting generally on the situation, said the Detroit area is well able to look after itself in any period of temporary labor surplus.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, meanwhile, there was a decline of 2 million workers on the payrolls of industry, transportation, Government, and trade between mid-December and mid-January.

The nonfarm total of employment last month—47,700,000—was the largest ever re-

ported for the month except in 1953 BLS said. It was 646,000 smaller than a year ago because of factory layoffs; in non-manufacturing industries, January employment was the highest on record.

Factory payrolls dropped by 380,000 between mid-December and mid-January, BLS said. This drop, appreciably larger than usual, was described as the sharpest reduction for the season since the recession year 1949.

STUDEBAKER NIGHT SHIFT ENDED; 2,500 LAID OFF

SOUTH BEND, IND., February 9.—The Studebaker Corp. discontinued its night shift today and laid off more than 2,500 employees.

P. O. Peterson, executive vice president in charge of manufacturing, announced production will be consolidated into a single day shift and the work staff cut to about 12,000.

This is slightly more than half of the peak employment of 23,000 workers in 1953.

Elimination of the night shift meant that day-shift workers who have been on a 32-hour week will go back on a 40-hour week.

#### AID STATIONS SET UP FOR ARKANSAS JOBLESS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., February 9.—State and Federal agencies moved today to help an estimated 4,000 to 5,000 hungry, ill-clad persons suffering from seasonal unemployment and last summer's drought in north-east Arkansas.

State Welfare Commissioner A. J. Moss said offices were opened at Lepanto and Marked Tree this morning as the first step toward providing food and other aid for the needy families in Poinsett and Mississippi Counties.

Other offices will be opened at Harrisburg, Trumann, and Tyrone, he said.

The Production and Marketing Administration's surplus commodities division at Dallas and the State Commodity Distribution Office were planning to provide food.

[From the Washington Post of February 25, 1954]

#### SIX MORE AREAS PUT ON CRITICAL JOBLESS LIST (By Maureen Gothlin)

The Government had added 6 more areas to its critical unemployment list, bringing to 59 the number eligible for special Federal help in trying to create jobs.

The new areas include three major industrial centers—Battle Creek, Mich., South Bend, Ind., and the quad-cities areas of Iowa and Illinois. Also listed were three smaller regions, Hudson, N. Y., Welch, W. Va., and La Crosse, Wis.

The Labor Department blamed the increase in unemployment on layoffs in the auto industry, farm machinery, coal, textile, general durable-goods manufacturing, transportation, and trade.

An area is listed as having substantial unemployment when 6 percent or more of its labor force is jobless, with no immediate prospect of increased work. In such areas firms may bid on certain Government contracts set aside to relieve unemployment in distressed cities.

Meantime, Government officials said there is a good chance employment will pick up next month. To bolster their optimism, they have Census Bureau statistics showing that employment has risen in March in 12 of the past 13 years.

Since the unemployment census started in 1941, the number of jobless has increased in March only once. That was the immediate postwar year of 1946. Even during the 1949 recession, employment rose by 480,000 in March.

Mr. Eisenhower conferred with AFL President George Meany, who has expressed concern about rising unemployment. The Chief

Executive also met with State labor officials and union representatives attending a labor conference here.

[From the Washington Star of February 10, 1954]

# SOUTHERN ECONOMY BURDENED BY JOBLESS BACK FROM NORTH

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 10.—There are signs that the South's economic stream is being complicated by an undercurrent of drift-back job seekers.

These unemployed are southerners, most of them laborers and former farmworkers, who went North during the 1940's, lured by high wages.

During the last few months, a lot of them, in the wake of northern industrial layoffs and other reasons, are coming home.

Any sizable drift back would add to pressure already felt in the Cotton Belt, coming on top of cotton-acreage cutbacks, mechanization, and day cropping.

## EIGHT THOUSAND NEAR HUNGER

Some farm leaders believe the homing workers are the underlying cause of the situation in upper east Arkansas and part of the Missouri bootheel, where about 8,000 are reported on the edge of hunger.

"I think the biggest trouble is that a lot of people who went up North are coming back," Hilton Bracey, manager of the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association, said today.

"And a lot of people who usually move on somewhere else stuck around. There are lots of factors. Drought, maybe, but it's hard to put a finger on it."

## APRIL WILL TELL

There won't be any clear picture until about April, when planting is under way and seasonal layoffs in industry usually end.

For unemployed farmworkers, another factor is the cotton-acreage cutback imposed by law because of the cotton surplus.

Reduced cotton acreage has put an undetermined number of tenant farm families on the road. There isn't enough cotton land to go around. Some farm owners have turned to day cropping.

Under this method, the farmer hires workers by the day when he needs them. Under the old sharecropping system, the worker remained on the farm. If he ran out of money in midwinter, the planter would advance credit on the next crop.

## UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS

Louisiana and South Carolina reported a normal seasonal increase in interstate claims. Arkansas noted an increase, but "not too great a trend."

Sharp increases in such claims were counted, however, by Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and North Carolina.

In Tennessee about 8,000 interstate claims are on file, double last year's total.

Alabama: Interstate claims up to 2,839 for January, 100 percent over the previous 4-month period.

Georgia: A steady increase of claims over the past 5 months, ranging from 770 in September to 1,873 in January.

Florida: January claims 4,865, about 1,000 more than for the same period in 1953.

North Carolina: 2,745 new interstate claims in January, a 91.4-percent increase over 1953.

## EXPLANATION OF CLASSIFICATION CODES

Group I—Areas of labor shortage: Areas in which labor shortages exist or are expected to occur in the near future which will impede "essential activities."

Group II—Areas of balanced labor supply: Areas in which current and prospective labor demand and supply are approximately in balance.

Group III—Areas of moderate labor surplus: Areas in which current and prospective labor supply moderately exceeds labor requirements.

Group IV—Areas of substantial labor surplus: Areas in which current and prospective labor supply substantially exceeds labor requirements.

## ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Region I: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island.

Region II: New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico.

Region III: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.

Region IV: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee.

Region V: Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio.

Region VI: Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin.

Region VII: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Region VIII: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

Region IX: Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Region X: Arizona, California, Nevada, Hawaii.

Region XI: Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alaska.

## CLASSIFICATION OF LABOR MARKET AREAS ACCORDING TO RELATIVE ADEQUACY OF LABOR SUPPLY, JANUARY 1954

### Region I

Group I: Hartford, Conn.

Group II: Bridgeport, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Stamford-Norwalk, Conn.; Waterbury, Conn.

Group III: Portland, Maine; Boston, Mass.; Brockton, Mass.; Fall River, Mass.; Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Manchester, N. H.

Group IV: Lawrence, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; Webster, Mass.; Providence, R. I.

### Region II

Group I: None.

Group II: Buffalo, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.

Group III: Newark, N. J.; Paterson, N. J.; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Trenton, N. J.; Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.; Binghamton, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Utica-Rome, N. Y.

Group IV: Atlantic City, N. J.; Gloversville, N. Y.; Mayaguez, P. R.; Ponce, P. R.; San Juan, P. R.

### Region III

Group I: None.

Group II: Baltimore, Md.; Charlotte, N. C.; Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Lancaster, Pa.; York, Pa.; Hampton-Newport News-Warwick, Va.; Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.; Richmond, Va.

Group III: Wilmington, Del.; Washington, D. C.; Greensboro-High Point, N. C.; Erie, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Reading, Pa.; Roanoke, Va.; Charleston, W. Va.; Huntington, W. Va.-Ashland, Ky.; Wheeling, W. Va.-Steubenville, Ohio.

### Group IV

Cumberland, Md.; Asheville, N. C.; Durham, N. C.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; Altoona,

<sup>1</sup> Areas in the Group IV column marked with an asterisk do not meet the criteria for classification as chronic labor surplus areas in which certified defense facilities may receive additional tax amortization consideration.

<sup>2</sup> Smaller areas covered because of substantial labor surpluses. These areas are not part of the regular major area reporting program of the Bureau of Employment Security and its affiliated State employment security agencies.

Pa.; Clearfield-DuBois, Pa.;<sup>2</sup> Indiana, Pa.;<sup>2</sup> Johnstown, Pa.; Pottsville, Pa.;<sup>2</sup> Scranton, Pa.;<sup>2</sup> Sunbury-Shamokin-Mount Carmel, Pa.;<sup>2</sup> Uniontown-Conneville, Pa.;<sup>2</sup> Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.; Big Stone Gap-Appalachia, Va.;<sup>2</sup> Covington-Clifton Forge, Va.;<sup>2</sup> Beckley, W. Va.;<sup>2</sup> Fairmount, W. Va.;<sup>2</sup> Morgantown, W. Va.;<sup>2</sup> Parkersburg, W. Va.;<sup>2</sup> Point Pleasant, W. Va.;<sup>2</sup> Ronceverte-White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.<sup>2</sup>

### Region IV

Group I: None.

Group II: Jacksonville, Fla.; Miami, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Macon, Ga.; Aiken, S. C.-Augusta, Ga.

Group III: Birmingham, Ala.; Mobile, Ala.; Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.; Columbus, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Jackson, Miss.; Charleston, S. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.

Group IV: Gadsden, Ala.;<sup>1,2</sup> Jasper, Ala.;<sup>2</sup> Cedartown-Rockmart, Ga.;<sup>2</sup> La Follette-Jellico-Tazewell, Tenn.;<sup>2</sup> Newport, Tenn.<sup>2</sup>

### Region V

Group I: None.

Group II: Flint, Mich.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Lansing, Mich.; Saginaw, Mich.; Akron, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio; Lorain-Elyria, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio.

Group III: Louisville, Ky.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Detroit, Mich.; Canton, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio.

Group IV: Muskegon, Mich.;<sup>1</sup> Corbin, Ky.;<sup>2</sup> Hazard, Ky.;<sup>2</sup> Madisonville, Ky.;<sup>2</sup> Middlesboro-Harlan, Ky.;<sup>2</sup> Paintsville-Prestonsburg, Ky.;<sup>2</sup> Pikeville, Ky.;<sup>2</sup> Ionia-Belding-Greenville, Mich.<sup>2</sup>

### Region VI

Group I: None.

Group II: Aurora, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Rockford, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Madison, Wis.

Group III: Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.; Joliet, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Evansville, Ind.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; South Bend, Ind.; Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis.; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Racine, Wis.

Group IV: Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort, Ill.;<sup>2</sup> Terre Haute, Ind.; Vincennes, Ind.;<sup>2</sup> Kenosha, Wis.<sup>1</sup>

### Region VII

Group I: None.

Group II: Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Wichita, Kans.; Omaha, Nebr.

Group III: Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.

Group IV: None.

### Region VIII

Group I: None.

Group II: Tulsa, Okla.; Dallas, Tex.; Houston, Tex.

Group III: Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.; Baton Rouge, La.; New Orleans, La.; Shreveport, La.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Austin, Tex.; Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.; Corpus Christi, Tex.; El Paso, Tex.; Fort Worth, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.

Group IV: Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.<sup>1,2</sup>

### Region IX

Group I: None.

Group II: Denver, Colo.

<sup>1</sup> Areas in the Group IV column marked with an asterisk do not meet the criteria for classification as chronic labor surplus areas in which certified defense facilities may receive additional tax amortization consideration.

<sup>2</sup> Smaller areas covered because of substantial labor surpluses. These areas are not part of the regular major area reporting program of the Bureau of Employment Security and its affiliated State employment security agencies.



Group III: Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Group IV: Albuquerque, N. Mex.<sup>1</sup>

#### Region X

Group I: None.  
Group II: San Diego, Calif.  
Group III: Phoenix, Ariz.; Fresno, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Sacramento, Calif.; San Bernardino-Riverside, Calif.; San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.; San Jose, Calif.; Stockton, Calif.; Honolulu, T. H.  
Group IV: None.

#### Region XI

Group I: None.  
Group II: None.  
Group III: Portland, Oreg.; Seattle, Wash.; Spokane, Wash.  
Group IV: Tacoma, Wash.<sup>1</sup>

### ESTABLISHMENT OF ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish policies and programs for the use of acreage diverted from production by the establishment of acreage allotments. I ask unanimous consent that the bill together with a statement by me explaining the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3049) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish policies and programs for the use of acreage diverted from production by the establishment of acreage allotments, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That (a) the Congress hereby finds and declares that the disruption of the orderly planting of farm commodities due to the use of acreage allotments made necessary by wartime production and the failure of American farm production to move in world trade impairs the purchasing power of farmers and that these conditions affect the planting of other crops not under acreage allotment, will tend to increase the surplus of nonbasic commodities, and will not increase soil fertility, and whereas we have exhausted about 40 percent of our fertile soil and with a greatly increasing need for the restoration of our soils if generations to come are to enjoy our present high standard of living.

(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish a program for the use of acres taken out of production because of the declaration of acreage allotments.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide, through agreements with producers or by other voluntary methods, that acreage of commodities subject to acreage allotments in order to be eligible for this program must be taken out of production of any crop sold in normal channels of trade or used in the production of any product sold in normal channels of trade. Diverted acres are to be used solely for soil-conserving purposes. Practices to be used in carrying on this program are to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, taking into consideration

soil-conserving practices normally used in each farming area of the country. Such acreage shall also be eligible for benefit payments under any soil-conservation program now in effect or to be put into effect by the Congress.

Sec. 3. Rental or benefit payments in connection with such agreements or other methods shall be determined by taking not less than 25 percent of the average county per-acre yield of the commodity subject to acreage allotments and multiplying by the support price of said commodity to arrive at the per-acre rental or benefit payment. Payment shall be made as far as practicable on contiguous tracts in order to encourage soil-conservation practices, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall have the authority to make payments not in excess of 10 percent of the acreage that would be diverted because of the establishment of acreage allotments.

Sec. 4. No payment shall be made to any cooperator in such program for less than \$25 nor more than \$2,500.

The statement by Mr. HUMPHREY is as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

One of agriculture's most pressing problems is what to do about acres diverted from production of crops in oversupply.

We can ease that problem by providing the proper incentive for diverting such acres into conservation farming building up our soil to meet future needs.

During an address before the 16th annual banquet of the Grain Terminal Association in St. Paul last December, I outlined some of the constructive steps I felt needed to be taken for American agriculture.

Among my suggestions was this comment: "We need adequate incentive premiums to convert 'diverted acres' under production restrictions to soil building conservation practices, rather than to other competing and soil depleting crops."

That is just what my bill proposes to provide.

This is a constructive move supported by all of the great farm organizations, and called for by President Eisenhower in his messages to this Congress.

Resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation at its convention in Chicago the same date I was speaking about "diverted acres" in St. Paul, call for stockpiling fertility in the soil, building a "soil fertility bank" as a reserve for use in national emergencies.

My bill would encourage such conservation of our resources, at a time when we are troubled with production not beyond human need but beyond current effective demand at prices reasonable to the producer.

Without a positive program of wise land use, the diverted acres taken out of production because of the declaration of acreage allotments will only tend to increase the surplus of nonbasic commodities and help defeat the very purpose of acreage allotments.

We spend millions every year to mothball our naval and merchant marine vessels. Isn't an even better investment in our future standard of living and defense to "mothball" our diverted acres, not merely preserving them as we do ships but actually improving them while they are "resting" in reserve?

Under this bill, benefit payments per acre would be determined by taking 25 percent of the average county yield per acre of the commodity under acreage controls and multiplying it by the support price of the commodity.

We have already exhausted 40 percent of our fertile soil, and only a concentrated program of restoration will assure us of the food our rapidly growing population will need in the future.

Now, when acres must be diverted from production of some of the cash crops without upsetting the farmers' purchasing power, which must be maintained for the good of all, seems the logical time to move forward on our conservation efforts.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Minneapolis Star, long one of the Midwest's most active champions of conservation, has called for such an approach as my bill provides. I ask unanimous consent that an editorial published in the Star on Tuesday, February 23, entitled "Soil Banks for Idle Acres," be published in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### SOIL BANKS FOR IDLE ACRES

Troubling many farmers and officials is the question of what to do with land taken out of production when acreage restrictions on basic crops go into effect. The surplus problem won't be solved if a man cuts down on his wheat acreage only to increase his barley planting.

In a letter to the Star, Lester M. Anderson, of Litchfield, Minn., accuses us of propagandizing against the farmer in the name of the consumer. He says farmers are quite willing to accept crop controls. For the acres thus released he suggests a Government payment to cover rent and the seed to put the land into soil-building grass.

The Star is very much interested in maintaining farm income because this whole region is largely dependent on farm prosperity for general prosperity. What we have warned against are high support prices which build up surpluses and threaten a revolt against the whole support idea. We think Government supports should be insurance against drastic drops in income, but that farmers should produce for the market, not for Government storehouses.

As for soil-building payments, we think they offer a way out of the idle acre problem. Government officials are talking about soil banks, by which they mean storehouses for fertility. Bills are already before Congress to implement the plan.

Under the old PMA, so-called conservation payments were made—and to some extent still are being made—to farmers for practices which have little relationship to soil conservation. But if a program is evolved which actually encourages the building up of the soil, all Americans should support it. A nation which is growing by 3 million population a year will some day need all the good earth that can be found.

### AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, my colleague, the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, by increasing the penalty rate on tobacco marketed in excess of acreage allotments from 40 percent of the previous year's average price to 50 percent of the previous year's average price.

The basic strength of the tobacco program, and, in great part, the great success of the program can be traced directly to the acceptance by the growers of the need to revise the program from time to time to meet changing economic conditions. The approval of changes made from time to time can easily be demonstrated by the fact that since 1939, marketing quotas and acreage allotments have been approved by the growers in referenda held every third year. The last overall vote resulted in 96

<sup>1</sup> Areas in the Group IV column marked with an asterisk do not meet the criteria for classification as chronic labor surplus areas in which certified defense facilities may receive additional tax amortization consideration.

percent of the growers favoring quotas in the Burley, flue-cured, and dark tobacco areas, representing over 98 percent of all the tobacco grown in the United States.

The measure introduced today meets with the approval of the great majority of the growers, and represents, in their judgment, a sound approach in discouraging the production of excess tobacco, the continuation of which, if not checked, could constitute a threat to the future of the program. The bill has the endorsement of the organized growers association, the Kentucky Farm Bureau, and other interested and allied organizations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3050) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, introduced by Mr. CLEMENTS (for himself, Mr. HENNINGS, and Mr. COOPER), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### LEIF ERICKSON DAY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to proclaim October 9 as Leif Erickson Day.

People of Scandinavian descent all over the United States are proud of the fact that they played a part in the early discovery of America when the distinguished Scandinavian explorer, Leif Erickson, became the first European to set foot on the soil of North America.

It is fully appropriate the United States Government recognize that the link between Scandinavia and the United States should be duly commemorated by the proclamation of Leif Erickson Day. I urge favorable consideration for my resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 135) requesting the President to proclaim October 9, as Leif Erickson Day, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### FILLING OF VACANCIES ON FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference a resolution. It refers to the Federal Reserve Board and the operations of the Federal Reserve Board, particularly the Open Market Committee. I make note of the fact that there have been vacancies on the Federal Reserve Board since October 30, 1952.

I also note that the law of the Congress establishing the Federal Reserve Board calls upon the Executive, the President, to fill such vacancies so that the Board may be thoroughly representative of not only the economic functions of America, but also the geographical areas of our country.

I further make note of the fact that the resolution pertains to the operations of the Open Market Committee and its

relationship to the members of the Federal Reserve Board.

I suggest that the resolution be carefully studied. It seems to me that one of the most important areas of study and interest today is the matter of fiscal and credit policy.

I also make note of the fact that the Federal Reserve Board at the present time and for a period of more than a year and a half has been without its full membership; and I consider such a condition to be the result of a lack of fulfilling the requirements of the Congress of the United States.

The resolution (S. Res. 216), submitted by Mr. HUMPHREY, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as follows:

Whereas Congress has, by legislation long debated and duly enacted, created a Federal Reserve Board to consist of seven members to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, said Board to operate as an agency independent within the Government, not subject to control of any other department of Government except the Congress, but specifically provided that said Board should report to and be under the direct supervision of the Congress; and

Whereas the Congress has given said Board broad discretionary powers in the conduct of its affairs and in its supervision of the Federal Reserve System, the regional Federal Reserve banks and their respective branches and the Federal Open Market Committee; and

Whereas the Congress has also created by legislation the Federal Open Market Committee as an integral part of the Federal Reserve System, giving this committee also wide discretion in the conduct of its affairs, and the Congress provided that said committee should consist of the 7 members of the Federal Reserve Board plus 5 presidents of 5 separate Federal Reserve banks, said 5 to alternate from year to year between the 12 Federal Reserve bank presidents; and

Whereas the Congress, when it determined that the number of members of the Federal Board should be seven, did not reach that decision by chance or caprice or by compromise, but only after long and serious and objective and nonpartisan consideration and debates; and

Whereas the legislative history shows that the number seven was finally determined as being the minimum number in the opinion of the Congress which would achieve fair geographical and functional representation on this powerful Board for all sectors of our economy and all sections of our vast country; and

Whereas Congress in the creation of the Federal Open Market Committee was careful to limit to five the number of Federal Reserve bank presidents who would be members of said committee in order to insure a working majority at all times of Federal Reserve Board members, who are Presidential appointees confirmed by the Senate, as against the five members composed of Federal Reserve bank presidents, who are elected to their bank positions by the boards of directors of the respective Federal Reserve banks, two-thirds of the membership of which boards consists of commercial bankers or their representatives; and

Whereas there are now and have been vacancies on said Federal Reserve Board, one since June 30, 1952 (for more than 1 year), and another since January 31, 1954, thereby causing an upset in the balance of power in the Federal Open Market Committee, contrary to the intention of the Congress; and, further such vacancies deny equitable representation on the Federal Reserve Board itself of the various geographical sections of

our Nation and the multiplicity of economic elements thereof; and

Whereas the law specifically provides that the Board shall consist of seven members, that when a Board member's term expires he shall serve until his successor is appointed and qualified, and that the President shall appoint to fill vacancies occurring in the Board, such provisions indicating clearly that it was the intent of the Congress that there be constantly seven members on the Board; and

Whereas by the use of the word "shall" instead of the word "may," it was clearly indicated that the Congress intended it to be obligatory upon the President to maintain at all times the membership of said Federal Reserve Board at the statutory required number of seven members; and

Whereas the said Federal Reserve Board is particularly an instrument of this Congress, answerable only to the Congress, and is the only instrument of the Congress through which it may discharge its responsibility for the conduct of the monetary and credit policies of the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to select immediately proper and qualified citizens to fill these vacancies on the Federal Reserve Board and submit the names of such citizens to the Senate for confirmation as provided by law, in order to correct the present unfair and unsound predominant influence of private bankers in the Federal Open Market Committee and, further, to remedy the lack of proper balance in geographical and economic representation on said Federal Reserve Board, and thereby, by such appointments to restore said Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to its intended number and necessary form as an instrument so important to the Congress in the exercise of its responsibilities in monetary and credit matters.

#### SPIRES OF THE SPIRIT—THE TRUCE OF THE BEAR

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a patriotic, timely, and inspiring address entitled "The Truce of the Bear." Its author is the renowned Chaplain of the Senate, Dr. Frederick Brown Harris. Every morning he prays that Senators will be provided wings to flee from hell, and every night that stars will guide their feet to heaven.

On a certain occasion the Master uttered these words:

Verily I say unto you, Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist.

So said Jesus of John, so say I of the beloved Dr. Harris.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### SPIRES OF THE SPIRIT—THE TRUCE OF THE BEAR

(By Frederick Brown Harris, minister, Foundry Methodist Church; Chaplain, United States Senate)

The hideous face of atheistic world communism at long last is unveiled for all who have eyes to see. It is the most monstrous mass of organized evil that history has known. It is the sum of all villainies. The idealistic mask which, from the genesis of this deceptive revolution, covered its cruel sadistic countenance now has been torn to shreds by heartless policies and designs which crucify all decent impulses. Often in earlier days that utopian false face has deceived high-minded, gullible liberals.



The closest counterpart to this ghastly system in the animal world is the octopus, whose reaching tentacles drag the victim to a horrible death. To avoid detection, the devilish inks the sea about it. So this satanic system blacks out visibility.

The explanation of the isolating curtain is succinctly suggested in the New Testament, whose inexorable insights the Soviet blaspheme: "Men love darkness better than light, because their deeds are evil." The incarnate iniquity which today faces freemen at every so-called conference has forfeited all claim for respect and credence. To gain its ends it openly accepts as part of its technique the twisted methods laid down by its prophet Lenin: "It is necessary to use any ruse, cunning, unlawful methods, even concealment of the truth." Its dealing with those brought within its fell clutch at home or in subjugated countries is a shuddering recital of torture, slave labor, blackmail, and liquidation.

Even to this day prisoners of World War II, by the thousands, far from home, are scourged like galley slaves under inhuman conditions to help build the strength of a system they loathe. For the accomplishment of set goals a coterie of gangsters who seized power have murdered millions. The ruthless regime is lower in its practice than primitive, cannibalistic tribes. Even they will not turn on their own. The Soviet savagely and treacherously mark their highest chieftains for death and call it a purge. Any means is used to break resistance or deviation. The tales told by those who have escaped from the hell of the police state are almost incredible. The army of terrified refugees fleeing from the Red terror in East Germany makes the voice of Russia more potent in accusation than the Voice of America.

As gradually those still fortunate enough to be on the outside of this fantastic world have peered into the abyssal tyranny of this abomination of abominations it becomes evident that the whole spiritual concept in which the free world has been nurtured is not only ridiculed, but held in complete contempt. A keen student of what actually has been going on in this debased "experiment in human welfare" sums up his findings in one sentence: "By purges, propaganda, by the use of terror and intimidation, human beings are being rendered utterly plastic, by being stripped of their dignity, to say nothing of rights, and turned into anonymous particles with no will and no judgment of their own."

The Magna Carta of human rights and dignity is not in the rantings of Marx, but in the revelation of Christianity. In that majestic, redemptive movement is the promise for man's emancipation from all that would make of him a chattel or a slave. The One who is the truth declared in deathless words that rings down the ages: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Across 2,000 years that truth has been marching on. It is the releasing word which blazed with a dazzling effulgence, never before seen in political decrees, in the American Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. They mirror Christian fundamentals: All men equal under God and the law endowed with rights inalienable, rights which no government can give or take away. For a thousand groping years the world had been waiting for this new charter.

The true symbol of the emancipated man is not Lenin but Lincoln. In the true utopia man's rulers are not the elect but the elected. Christianity is the real revolution which will yet free all men, Russians included with all the innate religious instincts of that great people. Atheistic communism is but a counterrevolution against the great and final revolution which came out of Palestine. That spurious counterfeit Red revolution

denies God and man, freedom and spiritual verities. It repudiates everything which is lifting men slowly, but surely, to their destined inheritance as the sons of God.

No wonder the blind masters of the Kremlin go to all lengths to pull up the roots of supernatural religion and especially to detract from the Christian tradition by bringing it down to the level of astrology and soothsaying and presenting it as a relic which no longer matters. But, ah, stored in that relic is the dynamite of God which will yet pulverize that refuge of lies!

Inasmuch as democracy pure and undefiled is the social expression of Christianity, it follows that America, with her vast moral and material might, is the one foe totalitarianism most fears and hates. Communism as directed from the Kremlin is out to dominate the world. It knows that to do that it must destroy the United States of America. That is its goal and strategy. Nothing is more important than that the free world be alerted to that fact. The unvarnished truth about this aggressive, worldwide, criminal syndicate presents so vile a picture that it is a defiling experience for any free people to go through the motions of any negotiations with her robot representatives.

With any political agreements necessary to make it possible that the Christian revolution and the spurious Communist revolution for the time being, in this dread atomic day, may together occupy the planet, this article does not deal. What military strength must be massed to face the increasing might of communism around the earth is not the legitimate concern of this column. But it becomes crystal clear that both these systems cannot finally survive. To paraphrase Lincoln, and in a vaster sense than he could know, this world cannot remain half slave and half free. Let us say it bluntly: The foul thing the Kremlin symbolizes must be destroyed. It must perish from the earth—but not just by guns or bombs. This heinous incarnation of demoniac perversion must be pierced by the sword of the truth which makes men free.

The most devastatingly explosive thing in the world is truth. Again and again, history proves that there is no force equal to the pulverizing impact of facts. We sadly confess the denials and betrayals of democracy by some who march under its banners. But that is not the point. There are certain verities at the heart of things which can no more be abrogated than can gravitation by some fanatic's dictum.

The Soviet's inverted vocabulary cannot revise the dictionary, so that black becomes white, tyranny democracy, peacemaking, warmongering. This liberation enslavement, and grotesque system built on dead men's bones and on the seared souls of the living must be shattered by the glorious light of freedom. That means its ultimate destruction. The mills of the gods grind slowly. But they grind.

God's truth, which dispels darkness, already has written on the walls of the most obscene thralldom ever to contaminate great peoples the ancient prophecy of doom: "Your covenant with death shall be disannulled. Your agreement with hell shall not stand. Your refuge of lies shall be swept away. When the overflowing scourge shall pass through, ye shall be trodden down by it. The mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

In the light of that judgment it follows that we cannot accept any truce except as a stage in the war that knows no retreat. Appeasement of this malignity must be resisted as virtue turns from the devil. We deal with an insatiable leopard which cannot change its spots. Compromise is impossible. Only eternal vigilance can save us from acceding to suggestions of a trickery which to sign would mean the sure doom of our Republic and all that the free world holds dear.

The Russian bear, subtle and cunning, presents a global threat. For that beast, as with us, it is all or nothing. May the God of truth give us a new breed of Rudyard Kiplings, to see now what he discerned so clearly a half century ago. Concerning that same marauding bear that prophet-poet warned.

"When he stands up like a tired man, tottering near and near,  
When he stands up as pleading, in wavering, man-brute guise,  
When he veils the hate and cunning of his little, swinish eyes,  
When he shows as seeking quarter, with paws like hands in prayer,  
That is the time of peril, the time of the truce of the bear."

#### THE TWIN CITIES ARSENAL

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, early in February I was in communication with the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Charles Wilson, relative to some letters and telegrams which had come to me from constituents in the State of Minnesota dealing with the munition plants in the vicinity of the Twin Cities, particularly with respect to their activities being curtailed or perhaps even being closed down.

I received a letter from the Department of the Army, under date of February 11, 1954, to which I replied under date of February 15, 1954. Finally, on the 26th of February 1954, I received a complete report from the Department of the Army, signed by the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army. The letter gives information concerning the munitions plants in Minnesota and also with respect to offshore plants. Further, it deals with contracts now in force and what is contemplated in that regard in the future. I ask unanimous consent that the letters to which I have referred be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1954.  
Hon. EDWARD J. THYE,  
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR THYE: I am writing with reference to our recent conversation concerning the situation whereby Twin Cities Arsenal production is being curtailed, while at the same time the Government is conducting offshore procurement programs.

As you know, with the cessation of hostilities in Korea, the combat expenditure of ammunition stopped and the extensive training expenditure was materially curtailed. However, the existing production rate resulted in a rapid buildup of stocks which necessitated a reexamination of the Army's entire ammunition procurement program. This review is of a continuous nature and takes into consideration the current peacetime period, the position of worldwide stocks, training requirements and mobilization requirements, and the desire to maintain a going production base as long as possible. As a result of this review and reexamination, cutbacks and stretchouts have been instituted throughout the ammunition program. As with other producers, this has resulted in a reduced production rate at Twin Cities Arsenal.

Under the mutual defense aid program, as formulated by the Congress, the establishment of a sound mobilization production base overseas for military end items, to include all components, was deemed essential.

In accordance with this national policy, orders for military items for the use of our allies have been placed offshore.

I think it interesting to note that present offshore ammunition procurement programs, had they been scheduled with producers in this country, would serve only briefly to sustain our present expanded production rate.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN SLEZAK,  
Under Secretary of the Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1954.  
The Honorable JOHN SLEZAK,  
Under Secretary of the Army,  
Department of the Army,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SLEZAK: I have received your letter of February 11, made in reply to the inquiries which I submitted directly to the Secretary of Defense relative to the extent and effect of the production curtailment at the Twin Cities Arsenal and other plants in that area.

While I appreciate that cessation of hostilities in Korea would necessarily require a reexamination of ammunition production requirements, I specifically requested information as to the effect which offshore procurement has had with respect to curtailment of production in the United States, leading to extensive layoffs of workers. You merely state that had our ammunition procurement programs been scheduled with producers in this country this would serve only briefly to sustain our present expanded production rate.

In other words, what I am trying to obtain from the Department is information as to whether consideration has been given to the impact on the unemployment situation of large-scale layoffs in the Twin City area. What is the extent of our offshore procurement? Is it being increased? If so, in what countries? What further adjustments at the Twin Cities Arsenal and other nearby plants are contemplated?

The questions to which I must find the answers are: How many American workers have been displaced by the offshore procurement? Are offshore procurements being made at the expense of American workers and American manufacturers?

Your letter of February 11 does not give me sufficient facts upon which to base a conclusion as to the desirability of the Department's current policy in this matter. I shall appreciate having further information in answer to the specific questions I have raised.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD J. THYE,  
United States Senator.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1954.  
Hon. EDWARD J. THYE,  
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR THYE: In the absence of Mr. Slezak, permit me to reply to your communication of February 15 requesting detailed information concerning contemplated adjustments to be accomplished at the Twin Cities Arsenal and the impact of offshore procurement on American producers.

Plans contemplate a further reduction in the operations of contractor operators at the Twin Cities Arsenal prior to June 30, 1954. The Federal Cartridge Corp., the small-arms-ammunition producer, has recently discontinued its "C" shift and is presently operating two 8-hour-per-day, 5-day-per-week shifts; and it is anticipated that a further reduction to one shift will be accomplished by May 1. The Donovan Corp., the 155-millimeter shell producer, is presently operating two 8-hour-per-day, 5-day-per-week shifts and will reduce to one shift by March 1. Minneapolis Moline, the 105-millimeter shell producer, is currently operating one 8-hour-per-day, 5-days-per-week shift. The contracts of the Donovan Corp. and Minneapolis-

Moline expire in June of this year and, on the basis of current production schedules, they will be able to continue a single-shift operation until that time.

There are no other ammunition producers within the Twin Cities labor area with the exception of the Anoka Plant of the Federal Cartridge Corp. Currently, no change is contemplated in production at this facility.

Future production requirements will not provide sufficient work for all producers currently manufacturing ammunition. However, each will be afforded an opportunity to submit proposals on such work as will be available. These proposals will be carefully evaluated prior to award of contracts with cost, quality of product, reliability of manufacturer, and the existence of distress labor areas being among those factors considered in the selection of facilities to be retained. If Donovan Corp. and Minneapolis-Moline are selected for this continuity production, they will probably be able to extend operations well into the future.

The MDAP-Army offshore procurement program was developed, pursuant to the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, to insure a sound logistic future for NATO and other allied forces which requires that they be able to support themselves in combat from local sources. The establishment of a substantial indigenous production base is prerequisite to attainment of this objective. United States facilities to which offshore procurement of ammunition could be diverted are required to meet United States forces mobilization requirements in the event of an emergency, and should not be considered as a production base for mutual defense assistance program mobilization requirements. In the selection of military items to be produced offshore, emphasis has been placed on items of high combat mortality and those ammunition items in which the greatest deficiencies in United States production would occur in the event of an emergency.

Contracts and awards obligated by the Army worldwide for MDAP offshore procurement of military end items during fiscal year 1953 aggregated \$968.7 millions, of which \$776.7 millions was obligated for the production of ammunition. This program encompassed the regular MDAP requirements for Europe, the French budgetary support program, and the Plevin commitment which supported requirements for metropolitan France and Indochina, and Far East MDAP and special Far East Command reserve requirements. These items were for consumption of NATO and other allied forces.

As of this date, no obligations have been made during fiscal year 1954 for MDAP-Army offshore procurement. This program is currently being coordinated by the Director of Offshore Procurement, Office of the Secretary of Defense, and has not been finalized. However, planned Army obligations for offshore procurement during this fiscal year are estimated at \$540.2 million of which \$440.9 million are programed for the procurement of ammunition. Obligation of these funds is dependent upon obtaining contracts satisfactory with respect to prices, quality, and delivery.

As a basis of comparison between the extent of the procurement of ammunition offshore and that being accomplished through United States production, it is pointed out that the dollar value of ammunition deliveries by United States producers during fiscal year 1953 was \$2,600 million, deliveries estimated for fiscal year 1954 aggregate \$3,500 million, and projected deliveries for fiscal year 1955 are estimated at slightly below \$1,500 million. In contrast, the dollar equivalent of deliveries of ammunition contracted offshore in conjunction with MDAP-Army procurement are estimated at \$196 million for fiscal year 1954 and at \$318 million for fiscal year 1955.

MDAP-Army contracts were awarded offshore during fiscal years 1950 through 1953 in the amount of \$1,300,000,000 for the manufacture of military equipment and munitions. The equivalent dollar value of these contracts represented approximately 16 percent of the total MDAP-Army programs during this period. Distribution of contracts by countries was as follows:

	Percent
France .....	47
Italy .....	17
United Kingdom .....	18
Belgium .....	4
Greece .....	2
Japan .....	6

With the remaining 6 percent being distributed among Denmark, Formosa, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. Inasmuch as no MDAP-Army offshore procurement contracts have to date been awarded during fiscal year 1954, it is not feasible at this time to forecast a distribution by countries of planned offshore obligations previously cited.

Estimates of the numbers of American workers who are affected adversely by MDAP-Army offshore procurement are not available, and if computed would be highly hypothetical. It is reiterated that production of ammunition being contracted offshore through the MDAP-Army program is for delivery to, and consumption by, NATO and other Allied forces. Funds used are appropriated for foreign aid specifically and are not part of the Army's regular budget. Items procured under MDAP contract offshore are not for United States troops either in this country or overseas. The procurement agencies of the Army are being utilized only as agents in connection with MDAP offshore procurement contracting.

In addition to the MDAP-Army offshore procurement discussed above, approximately \$15 million was obligated during fiscal year 1953 and \$60 million during fiscal year 1954 for offshore procurement of munitions for consumption by United States forces. In evaluating the effect on United States producers of this \$75 million in contracts overseas, it should be borne in mind that generally these items either were required locally in such small quantities and were of such a character that production overseas was more economical, or production of foreign-licensed items was being accomplished for test purposes.

I trust that the detailed information which has been presented herein will satisfactorily comply with your inquiry. Mr. Slezak's letter of February 11 outlined the primary reasons necessitating the actions which are being taken to curtail ammunition production within the United States.

Please do not hesitate to call upon me if I may be of further assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. HIGGINS,  
Deputy Under Secretary of the Army.

#### THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, on Tuesday, February 23, a Senator made the following statement in this Chamber:

I care not what the State may be, check with the unemployment insurance officials of the State and ask them how much the bread lines in the State have increased in the last few months by way of idle men and women calling for their unemployment checks.

In this regard, I invite the attention of the Senate to a news article which appeared in the February 25, 1954, issue of the Baltimore Sun, under the



headline "Employment in State Rises," and Mr. President, I would therefore ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point, the complete text of this article.

Also, Mr. President, on the same subject, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point, an interesting article from the February 12, 1954, issue of U. S. News & World Report.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Baltimore Sun of February 25, 1954]

#### EMPLOYMENT IN STATE RISES—DROP IN COMPENSATION PAYMENTS REFLECTS JOB GAIN

Unemployment in Maryland, as reflected by State compensation payments, is showing a slight decline, Daniel E. Klein, chairman of the employment security board, announced yesterday.

In effect, this could mean that more jobs are becoming available in the Maryland area, for it shows that less jobless persons are applying for or drawing unemployment compensation.

#### DECLINE IN ALL THREE CATEGORIES

Mr. Klein said that this finding is based on an analysis of trends that developed in the unemployment compensation program in the State during the last 2 weeks in January.

Also, the week ending February 20 showed a decline in all three categories observed, namely, the number of new claims filed, the total number of compensation checks paid and the amount of money paid in benefits.

In comparison to the same 8-week period last year, the three categories show the following change:

	1953	1954
New claims.....	23,342	48,033
Total checks paid.....	99,909	192,117
Total amount paid.....	\$2,007,769	\$4,614,377

Mr. Klein said yesterday that about \$375,000 of the increase in benefits is due from an increase of \$5 in the maximum weekly benefit amount, raising it from \$25 to \$30, which became effective last June 1.

#### DROP IN NEW CLAIMS

For the week ending January 2, the records show that 7,883 new claims were filed, and 17,686 checks were mailed totaling \$421,514.

By February 20, the new claims had dropped to 3,945, although the number of checks had increased to 26,106, totaling payments of \$632,884.

[From U. S. News & World Report of February 12, 1954]

#### JOBS IN UNITED STATES STILL PLENTIFUL—MOST PERSONS CHOOSY AS TO WORK AND PAY THEY'LL ACCEPT

Jobs remain plentiful in the United States even though unemployment is reported to be rising a bit. In fact, more people are at work today than have usually been working in most of the booming postwar years.

Actually, by ordinary standards, the country is enjoying practically full employment. Nearly 60 million people have steady jobs—a goal that was regarded as close to fantastic only 10 years ago—and less than 4 percent of the labor force is counted as jobless. Not so long ago, New Deal economists were saying that, if unemployment could be held to 5 percent of the labor force, the country would really be enjoying full employment.

There also are quite a number of prospective employers who are looking for workers. Householders still find it difficult to get workmen promptly for needed repairs or improvements. Maids are few and cooks have virtually gone out of fashion. Farmers have been getting along year after year with fewer and fewer hired hands, not so much because they need less help but because they can't find help. The help wanted columns of most city newspapers at this time heavily outweigh the positions wanted ads.

These are all signs that the vast majority of American workers still are able to find employment. Their pay, moreover, stays high. The average hourly earnings of factory workers are higher than they ever have been, although weekly pay checks often are trimmed a bit because a good many plants have reduced overtime. The Commerce Department finds that fewer factory workers now are putting in extra hours than at any time since early 1950.

What this means, really, is that American industry no longer is operating under forced draft, as it had been since the Korean war began. Most of the evidence to date suggests that the dip in business activity that began in the middle of 1953 is simply an adjustment closer to a normal rate of operations. It could mean, further, a more efficient rate of operation and perhaps a prelude to some price cuts as industry managers to reduce costs.

#### JOBS LOST

In this process, some workers have lost jobs. Unemployment now is about 500,000 more than a year ago. A good bit of this increase, however, involves women, young people and older workers. The great bulk of men between 25 and 65 years of age, the customary breadwinners of American families, are holding down jobs. Among the total number of jobless, only about half are men 25 and older.

In few communities is unemployment a severe problem. The only areas of real distress reported by the Labor Department are in textile and coal-mining centers, whose industries have been relatively depressed for some time.

Most of the workers out of jobs are those without experience and with no skills. In Hartford, Conn., for example, a shortage of skilled workers is reported, although there is a surplus of unskilled help. That condition is fairly typical.

Some of the unemployment now reported also results from the refusal of workers to be downgraded, or persuaded to accept lower paying jobs. During the boom sparked by the Korean war, a good many workers were upgraded and got jobs for which they were not really fitted. Now these marginal workers are being laid off, and many are reluctant to return to their former tasks.

Some union men, too, are reluctant to take jobs outside their industry because they are afraid to risk their seniority standing and their pension rights. They prefer a period of temporary idleness to giving up these benefits.

#### AID TO JOBLESS

Unemployment insurance often acts to spur this trend. A large portion of workers recently laid off are entitled to unemployment benefits. Sometimes these benefits run as long as 26 weeks, or half a year. That reduces the pressure on people to seek new jobs in different lines of work, or even in different communities. Unemployment benefits buy some of the necessities of life while the worker waits in the hope that his regular job will open up again. In some places it is reported that companies keep unemployment rolls and payrolls in balance by laying off workers who are entitled to benefits and then rehiring people who have exhausted their benefits.

There is a definite expectation, too, that jobs will reopen. Midwest farm-machinery

plants are reported to be calling back workers who were furloughed some months ago when production was cut back. Detroit's unemployed auto workers don't expect to stay idle through the year. The textile industry is looking for an upturn in orders before long. Construction workers expect to find jobs when the building industry takes its usual seasonal upturn.

In short, there is nothing in the present picture to indicate that the relatively small numbers of jobless will increase by any large amount, or that those who now hold jobs are about to lose them. Also many of these now listed as "idle" might find work if willing to accept jobs considered by them as unsuited to their skills.

#### FEWER WORKERS

Figures on employment suggest further that labor, as well as plant, was working under forced draft during the post-Korean boom. In other words, more people held jobs than normally would be looking for jobs. This is indicated by the fact that the labor force—the total number either at work or looking for work—has been shrinking since last summer. People in the labor force now are reported to number almost 600,000 fewer than a year ago.

What happened was that a good many workers, drawn into jobs by the prospect of high pay, just left the labor market when their jobs ran out. In this group are thousands of women who have gone back into their homes, young people who have returned to school, older persons who have retired. The shrinkage in the labor force is evidence that a good many job losses were taken in stride, without hardship. Apparently, a sizable number of workers took jobs in recent years because of choice rather than necessity. When layoffs came, they chose not to look for other jobs.

Another sign of job abundance is disclosed in more detailed figures on where people work. Employment is higher than a year ago in wholesale and retail trade, which ranks next to manufacturing as the most important employer of labor. Banks, insurance companies, and real-estate firms also are employing more workers than a year ago. So, too, are the service industries, which include repair shops, laundries, dry-cleaning establishments, as well as professional services such as engineering, medicine, and law. Commerce Department figures show that wage and salary payments to people outside the producing industries have been quite steady since last August. There is little reflection of a business downturn in these fields.

The want-ad sections of newspapers give further indications of job openings. Many firms are looking for salespeople and office help. There is a strong demand for engineers, draftsmen, machinists, tool and die-makers, and others with high skills. The shortage of schoolteachers is acute and is not expected to be met for several years. Farmers also are pressing the Government for an agreement with Mexico so that the farm-labor situation can be eased.

The downturn in activity, in fact, centers primarily in manufacturing. Even here, there are few signs of outright distress. Factory employment is down from the peak, but it still is higher than the monthly average for any year before 1953. And the Federal Reserve Board index of factory production shows output still to be running substantially ahead of the 1947-49 average.

The end of the boom has brought little evidence that any severe decline is generating in the American economy. What seems to be happening is a gentle settling back to a less hectic pace. After 6 months of this settling process, production continues to be high and sales volume is being well maintained. Prospects are that boom peaks will not be reached again this year, but jobholders appear to have little to worry about.

### PRICE SUPPORTS ON DAIRY PRODUCTS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have received numerous letters from constituents who reside in cities in the State of Wisconsin, asking why I take the position that milk and milk products should be placed on a 90-percent parity basis. I have replied to them that the State of Wisconsin produces approximately 16 billion pounds of milk. If the parity price on milk should be reduced 50 cents, it would mean a loss of \$80 million in the economic stream of the State of Wisconsin. Persons who write from the cities apparently do not want the support price to be in effect, and I ask them, "What is going to happen to your stores and to the economic life of the State which depends upon that \$80 million in Wisconsin's economic life stream?"

I receive letters saying, "We did not understand it that way."

There was a very challenging statement made not long ago by the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] in which he contended that income-tax exemptions should be increased to \$800. If that should be done, it would amount to approximately \$5 billion for consumers to spend. The sum of \$80 million in my State would mean the difference between economic health and sickness.

Mr. President, it is not simply in the interest of the farmer that we are contending; we are contending in the interest of the general welfare.

A day or two ago one of our distinguished citizens, William O. Purdue, general manager, Pure Milk Products Cooperative, representing more than 18,000 farmers, who produce almost 2 billion pounds of milk, was in Washington speaking on this subject. He made a very challenging suggestion in relation to the surplus problem. I recognize that the problem has two facets: First, the matter of better economic health, and, second, the matter of getting rid of the surplus.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a letter from Mr. A. W. Patterson, chairman of the shippers and purchasers committee of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, showing that within the past year individual citizens have shipped abroad some \$50 million worth of products, which is a contribution to the solution of the surplus problem, but in the statement of Mr. W. O. Purdue he tackles the problem from another angle. I think the statement is very challenging, and I ask unanimous consent that it also be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE, INC.,  
New York, N. Y., February 26, 1954.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,  
Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: As you will recall, the Congress approved appropriation of \$1,825,000 for reimbursement during the fis-

cal year ending June 30, 1954, of ocean freight charges on shipment to certain areas of relief supplies by American voluntary agencies including the members of this council listed on the reverse.

Largely as a result of the large amounts of surplus dairy products made available to our agencies on a donation basis by the Department of Agriculture, the volume of our shipments of relief supplies has been substantially greater during the current fiscal year than in previous years. Dried milk, butter, and cheese shipped by voluntary agencies in the current fiscal year have already totaled over 65,000 tons valued at approximately \$50 million (on which the Government is no longer required to pay storage charges). When this trend became evident, the Foreign Operations Administration took steps to obtain from the President an additional \$2,500,000 to cover these ocean freight reimbursement needs.

The purpose of this letter is twofold:

1. We wish to inform you that reports received from overseas representatives in many countries of our member agencies continue to attest to the effectiveness of this program. Not only are these shipments of American surplus dairy products and other relief supplies making a vital contribution to the relief of human need and suffering, but also the American origin of the goods is widely known to the recipients, as is indicated by the countless letters of thanks and appreciation received by our agency representatives overseas from recipient individuals and organizations in many countries throughout the world.

2. We wish to express our appreciation of the action taken by Congress in voting funds for reimbursement of freight costs on relief shipments by voluntary agencies and to express our conviction that Government freight reimbursement facilities have played an important part in permitting our agencies to help meet human needs throughout the world and thereby create goodwill and friendship for America.

We therefore wish to thank you personally for your part in facilitating this important action by the Congress and to express our hope for continuation of similar support in the coming fiscal year.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. PATTERSON,  
Chairman, Shippers and Purchasers Committee.

STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO DAIRY PRICE CONTROLS BY WILLIAM O. PURDUE, GENERAL MANAGER, PURE MILK PRODUCTS COOPERATIVE, FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Pure Milk Products Cooperative is the largest milk producers bargaining cooperative in the Nation. We have a membership of dairy farmers in excess of 18,000 residing in the State of Wisconsin.

I appear before you today to appeal to each of you to support the overwhelming majority of farmers in Wisconsin in their pleas to continue price supports for dairy products at not less than 90 percent of parity and to use your influence to bring about the necessary legislation to make this possible.

The proposed cut in dairy support prices announced by the Secretary of Agriculture will mean a reduction in income for Wisconsin dairy farmers of at least 65 cents a hundredweight for milk or more than \$95 million annually.

This slash in the support program would mean a reduction in income of \$10½ million annually to the membership of Pure Milk Products Cooperative alone. Pure Milk Products is the largest milk producers' cooperative in America with a membership of over 18,000. The annual production of this cooperative last year was 1,666,000,000 pounds of milk. It will exceed 1.75 billion this year. At no time have dairy prices sunk to the level of 75 per-

cent of parity since the early days of depression in 1930-33. This cut in supports spells ruin for the American dairy farmer. The reduction from 90 to 75 percent means the lowest percentage of parity realized by dairy farmers in the past 20 years.

In the past year, 90 percent of parity did not yield a 90 percent return for manufactured milk to the dairy farmers of Wisconsin. Support prices in the past year were calculated at approximately \$3.34 a hundred pounds of milk used for manufacturing purposes, but actually the farmers in this State only received \$3.20 to \$3.25 per hundredweight from the major plants.

While major plant operators were paying below support prices to the farmer, the same companies have been in a position to sell their products to the Government at the full 90 percent level. More than one large concern in Wisconsin has purchased milk from producers as currently as December at prices as low as \$2.95 per hundredweight and enjoyed a market with the Government of 90 percent of parity or approximately \$3.34 a hundredweight yield.

This reduction in supports will not reduce the surplus. Every critical period in prices has shown an increase in milk production on the part of the dairy farmers. Dairy farmers are prone to boost their milk production to keep the level of their income at about the same figure. This procedure can be traced as far back as the records for milk production go for the United States.

The early 1930's was a demonstration of this procedure. Milk production in those days jumped from 100 billion pounds annually to as high as 105 billion pounds.

How did our present increase in production come about? Dairy farmers answered a patriotic call. Dairy farmers all over the Nation were pleaded with by the President, Secretary of Agriculture, and every other agency in the Nation that makes contact with the farmer to increase milk production for the war purposes. They responded by boosting production from a level of 115 billion pounds annually to a high of 120 billion pounds of milk in response to the patriotic call to serve their Nation.

Dairy farmers now are entitled to an opportunity for an orderly retreat from this high production and it cannot be done overnight without the assistance from the same people that brought on the plea for more milk to get into the field and plead with the farmers to reduce their herds.

I believe there are today in the Nation enough "boarders" (low-producing cows) which could be sent to slaughter and reduce milk production of the Nation between 6 and 8 billion pounds annually. This could be done almost overnight with the help from all available agencies.

If the President of the United States, Secretary of Agriculture, chairmen of Agriculture Committees in the House and Senate, county agents, and all other agencies pleaded with the dairy farmers for a nationwide program of production of economy instead of high production, our problem would be solved.

To say the American dairy farmer is surprised by the announcement of the new support program is putting it mildly. Only a few short days ago while I was in Washington, we were given to understand by the Secretary that he would proceed in an orderly manner to reduce support prices by degrees. The President indicated in his message to Congress that this should be the policy. Most dairy farmers believed that the President meant just what he said, that reduction in support prices would not exceed 5 percent of parity. The President in his message said "that agriculture should be protected against too drastic a drop in income" and recommended 5 percent as being the maximum allowed in a single year. He referred to this as an orderly transition. It



is inconceivable for anyone to believe that 15-percent reduction in support levels comes under the head of orderly transition, especially when it means a 25-percent drop in dairy-farm income of our 1954 and 1955 prices are set by this new support level.

If Wisconsin dairy farmers are to be expected to receive in proportion under this program the same treatment they did under the program which will expire April 1, then dairy prices can be expected to drop as low as \$2.20 per hundredweight for manufactured dairy products. No industry in America could stand such a reduction in its sale prices while at the same time everything it purchases to bring about these sales has increased.

Dairy farmers continue to pay more for every item they buy to make their production than they did at any time in the past 12 months with a very few exceptions. The board of directors of Pure Milk Products were called for a special session to consider future immediate action with respect to obtaining new legislation nationally to gain at least 90 percent of parity support for dairy products. The cooperative will not cease in its efforts to obtain at least 90 percent of parity. Dairy surplus holdings on the part of the Government which have been singled out almost daily in the newspapers, represent only 2½ months' supply for the Nation. This is not large when compared to Government holdings of other commodities such as wheat, representing 1 year's supply, and cotton and cottonseed oil, representing more than a year's supply.

We are solidly behind the principle of removing surpluses and have offered several plans to the Government to remove these surpluses at little or no loss to the Government. I also feel that dairy production should be reduced in an orderly fashion, not in a manner that will spell ruin to dairy farmers and especially those of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin dairy farmers stand to receive the brunt of the most severe agricultural income reduction of all other States in the Nation by the very nature of the Secretary's announcement.

#### A review of total production by years

	Billion pounds
1930-----	100
1935-----	101
1940-----	109½
1945-----	121½
1948-----	115½
1949-----	119
1950-----	120½

#### REDUCTION OF "BOARDERS" (LOW-PRODUCING COWS)

We could eliminate our stockpile of surpluses almost overnight by eliminating the so-called boarders in the Nation's herds, at the rate of 1 to 16. That is to say, if we eliminated 1 out of every 16 cows, which is a conservative figure as a boarder, we could reduce milk production in excess of 5 billion pounds annually.

#### HOW IT COULD WORK

If we'd take the lowest production per cow with respect to annual production, use the average of 1925 to 1939 when the average dairy cow was producing 4,379 pounds—then use the cow population for 1953 which was estimated at 22,256,000. There would be, conservatively speaking 1,391,000 head of poor producing cows available for culling.

This figure multiplied by the annual production of the lowest figure published recently of 4,379 (1925-39) would give 5.85 million pounds of milk annually as a reduction.

This program has far more merits than has attracted the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture. This program was presented to the Secretary of Agriculture by Pure Milk Products Cooperative, February 6, 1954, in the Secretary's office.

The program was adopted by resolution by the National Milk Producers Federation executive board in session, Friday, February 5, 1954.

The program has a lot more merit if it is to be considered as a method of price support. I will dwell upon that later. It is necessary here to review how we came into this tremendous surplus of production. In 1925 to 1939, our annual milk production was about 100,400,000,000 pounds. In 1940, this production had increased to 109 billion largely because of low milk prices.

Then came World War II, and this is an important era in milk production to review and remember how we came about producing more milk than our Nation would consume. It is a pathetic picture. Every public-spirited person who came in contact with farm people were called upon by the President of the United States, and by the Secretary of Agriculture, by the War Production Board and every public-spirited organization who was trying to be of some patriotic service to his country. These people put on the most dramatic program of pleading with farm people to increase production—increase all phases of agricultural production—for food and fiber. Special emphasis was placed upon milk production. The plea went up that we were desperately short of shipping space for food, and that dairy products could be condensed and dried and take up so much less space than other food items. So dairy farmers were especially singled out to serve their country, and a patriotic plea went up to them to increase milk production—the dairy farmers of America and especially of Wisconsin responded wholeheartedly to this cry of more milk production. They wanted to be patriotic and serve their country. You will recall during this period that huge subsidies were handed out as bait—some not quite in the form of bait to increase milk production.

There were subsidies as high as \$1.20 a hundredweight if my memory serves me right, in some of the Southern States. Wisconsin was paid as much as 60 cents a hundredweight to encourage more milk production and as I have said Wisconsin dairy farmers responded beyond the fondest dreams of all of our war agencies. We lifted our milk production from a former high of 115 billion pounds to 119,828,000,000 pounds in 1945. Then the war ended, and there was not so much need for milk production. Shortly thereafter the Korean war came on, and tremendous demands were again made upon the producers of Wisconsin for dairy products for manufactured products. They responded again and continued the high flow of milk.

The point I am trying to make here is that if we as a public-spirited group of American people would put forth the same effort and the same patriotic spirit of saving our agriculture as we did to save the world, then I am quite sure if it was done on a national basis, that farm people again would respond to reason of economy and reduce their herd thereby reduce the milk production, and at the same time increase their prices due to the law of supply and demand, to the point where I believe there would be no need, no legal reason, for price supports, because I believe that milk production would level off to such a point that prices in turn would increase upward to where dairy products for manufacturing purposes as well as fluid milk purposes would soon reach a level of in excess of 90 percent of parity. Let's pursue this reasoning a little bit further and assume that we are seeking a program of price support that would require less outlay of dollars, and at the same time provide food for the starving nations that we are trying to help. Assume the average weight of the average "boarder" cow to be around 1,000 pounds, and assume that the Government wanted to reduce milk production, and not persecute the dairy

farmer. It would be a very simple matter to indemnify "boarder" cows at up to 10 cents a pound for beef and have less money involved in these cows than 1 year's production of milk and butter to be supported at the new 75 percent parity level, and believe me, farmers would really get rid of the boarders.

For example: Taking the lowest milk production record since 1925: 4,379 pounds with 172 pounds of butterfat—the butterfat would yield a little over 200 pounds of butter—for example: use 200 pounds at the new 75 percent level, butter would be supported at Chicago at 57½ cents a pound. This would amount to \$115 dollars that the Government would have invested in the production of this "boarder" cow for butterfat alone—saying nothing for the amount of skimmed milk that would be produced. The Government could save a minimum of \$15 per cow by encouraging farmers to cull their herds and get down to economic milk production, eliminate the surplus and have less dollars involved.

Therefore, I appeal to you as Members of Congress from Wisconsin to use your best efforts to help bring about an orderly retreat in this overproduction of dairy products—bring about a retreat that will not mean financial ruin to the average dairy farmer of America.

In conclusion, I would like to point out another apparent injustice—one that has been passed over—this whole program of supports has been geared to the large type operator—that is the favor has been in the direction of the largest operators. The huge corporation farms of America that produce cotton, corn, and wheat, soy bean operators—these are the farmers that will receive the highest percentage of parity—those are the farmers that need less margin to operate on than the small farmers operating dairy farms.

I believe I am safe in saying that the average dairy farmer of Wisconsin who milks 18 to 20 head of cows has far more money, proportionately, in land and machinery and cattle, invested in his little plant, than the average wheat grower has invested in his tremendous plant. Yet, these dairy farmers have been singled out at the Nations whipping post. They are to be pictured as the one seeking more and more Government help—when as a matter of fact, they are not asking for that—our only plea is that dairy farmers be given equality of treatment, justice of treatment, and an opportunity to survive in an economy of equality. Not that their prices be supported at 75 percent of parity and the commodities they have to buy from brother farms be supported at higher percentages of parity.

We are not asking that supports be brought down, or supports brought up. We are asking that there be an equality among all crops in a comparable manner rather than in an arithmetical manner.

Wisconsin dairy farmers have demonstrated their faith in you. This was done last November—a year ago. They placed their confidence there year after year. They have voted for you. Now, they are asking that you work for and vote for them, and the welfare of all our people of this Nation.

#### IMPORTS AND SURPLUSES DESTRUCTION OF AMERICAN WORKMEN

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. I should like to ask the Senator if he includes in his remarks the butter surplus which now confronts the Nation?

Mr. WILEY. When I use the word "surplus" I am speaking particularly in relation to the dried milk and cheese surplus which we have in the State of Wisconsin, and to the butter surplus which

involves butter produced mostly in Minnesota and Iowa.

Mr. MALONE. Do the butter imports from Denmark, Sweden, and the Low Countries aggravate the surplus situation about which the Senator complains?

Mr. WILEY. I think they do, to a certain extent. The quantity is small, but I think it does have an effect upon what we might call the market price.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be interrogated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator whether he thinks increased foreign imports would help to aggravate the surplus in the commodities included in the Senator's complaint.

Mr. WILEY. I am sure it would be a very serious mistake to open the gates to any commodity, whether a manufactured product or anything else, of which we have a surplus in this country.

I have talked to various big business men who have gotten away from the trade-not-aid program as being simply a mythical solution. They recognize that the best market in the world is the United States of America and that 97 percent of it is supplied within our borders. We should not give away that market by attempting to get more markets abroad.

On the other hand, when it comes to the question of trade, there is a field in which we can utilize our surpluses. I shall have something to say with reference to that subject within the next few days. I think it can be done to the advantage of America and to the advantage of other nations.

#### MORE TAXES AND DEFICITS

Mr. MALONE. I should like to say to the distinguished Senator that butter and cheese and dried milk are only 3 of 500 or 600 products as to which the surplus problem is being aggravated at this time. There is a similar problem with reference to zinc, lead, tungsten, oil, crockery, watches, machine tools, textiles, wool, cattle, and several hundred other products which industries are being destroyed with imports from the low-wage and sweatshop labor nations. They are being shipped from other countries, under the State Department trade agreements, and we are now considering coming up with more tax money to solve the problem.

Our only solution for 22 years is more taxes and more deficits. Does that make sense?

Mr. WILEY. I think what the Senator from Nevada implies is that it is necessary to think this problem through. The markets of America cannot be permitted to be flooded by cheap imports. To do so would be perfectly ridiculous. We shall not help the world or help ourselves if we incapacitate ourselves or make ourselves inadequate to meet head on the economic and political problems which are constantly arising.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

#### CONGRESS ABROGATED ITS CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. MALONE. I am very much interested in the problem referred to by the Senator from Wisconsin. I think that until we can work out of the surplus problem, deliberately created, it will be necessary to continue certain subsidies.

But at the moment the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, named "reciprocal trade" to sell free trade to the American people transfers the constitutional responsibility of Congress to regulate foreign trade to the Executive, meaning as it has worked out, the State Department. The State Department has been busily engaged for 22 years in selling the industries of America down the river for a mythical political gain from foreign nations.

So I say to the Senator from Wisconsin if the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 is allowed to expire on June 12 of this year, as it will if not again renewed, the regulation of foreign trade reverts to the Tariff Commission as an agent of Congress—and they are directed under existing law to adjust the duties or tariffs on a basis of fair and reasonable competition, and we are back in business.

The Senators and Congressmen are now wearing out their trousers crawling up to a State Department begging them to put an oxygen tent over their industries to prolong their life in competition with like products from the sweatshop labor countries, when the Constitution of the United States—article I, section 8—says it is their job in the first place. It is a humiliating experience just to observe the subservience of Congress.

Mr. WILEY. I wish to comment on that situation. I think what the distinguished Senator from Nevada has in mind is that the so-called reciprocal treaties should be allowed to expire. "Reciprocity" is another term like "trade, not aid." If it is utilized properly, and is really mutual, and if we protect ourselves in the operation of it, reciprocity can be mutually advantageous. If, perhaps, we deal with other nations who do not play according to the rules of the game, and who, after they have agreed, make their own rules and upset the apocryphal, so to speak, by engaging in practices which are anything but reciprocal, the result, of course, will be disastrous to America.

In further reply, I may say that the world has been shrunk by the inventive genius of man. In January a meeting was held in Washington, at which it was disclosed that two-thirds of the world is in the red, or has a deficit, from the standpoint of dairy products, while one-third of the world seems to have, for the time being, a surplus. The problem is one of distribution of dairy products.

In the State of Wisconsin, speaking along the lines the Senator from Nevada has just mentioned, there are lead and zinc mines. I think we have made a serious mistake in not looking after the welfare of the mining industry in certain portions of our country, so that if a great catastrophe or emergency should arise, those mines would be operating

and able to take care of the demands of the Nation.

I think we shall have to be a little more practical in our dealings with certain nations. We shall have to keep our eyes open. As I have said once before, we shall have to have a few Scotchmen dealing for America.

#### CONGRESS SHOULD REAFFIRM ITS RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. MALONE. I respect the Senator from Wisconsin for his views, which are very frankly free trade with such foreign nations; but if the United States Congress continues a course of action in accordance with his views, and continues to abrogate its constitutional responsibility to regulate foreign trade on a purely economic basis, by extending the act beyond June 12, leaving it in the hands of the executive, which inserts the political factor in our dealings with foreign nations, then, in my earnest opinion, this Nation will most certainly average its living standard with such nations, and there is no place for our living standards to go but down.

A report will be coming to the Senate in connection with Senate Resolution 143, which will show the subterfuges foreign countries use to avoid any show of reciprocity.

The report will show the currency manipulations of the foreign countries for the trade advantages. Such countries utilize quotas, specifications, exchange permits, trade permits, subsidization of exports and many other tricks and manipulations to avoid any reciprocity. They simply do not carry out their part of the agreement, they never have, and they never intend to when such agreements are entered into.

The words "reciprocal trade" are mouthed around the Senate on both sides of the aisle. Those two words do not occur in the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, which was never intended to make trade agreements reciprocal, and the agreements are not reciprocal.

The trade agreements are made by the Department of State, which has been engaged since 1934 in dividing the markets of this country with the foreign nations of the world—our markets are the source of our income.

Until we get our feet back on the ground in this Nation, and until Congress reassumes its constitutional responsibility to regulate foreign trade and to fix duties, excises, and imposts on an economic basis, there is nothing the Members of the Senate and the House can do except to keep spending additional money secured from the taxpayers to help depressed areas, which we ourselves have depressed through the trade agreements, by putting industries in those areas which are uneconomic on the face of it or they would be there already; as long as we continue to mouth catchwords and phrases which have been created for us by such foreign nations for 22 years, phrases such as reciprocal trade, dollar shortage, and trade, not aid, just so long will we be hearing complaints such as the distinguished Senator is making here today.

"Trade, not aid," was invented by Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in November 1952. The junior Senator



from Nevada told that one on him in November of 1952.

The British, including the sterling bloc nations, have secretly laughed at us because we have used their slogans. They never have kept trade agreements, and they never intend to keep them.

#### IT IS UP TO CONGRESS

Until Congress has the guts to re-assume its constitutional responsibility to do for the American public the work it was created to do, it deserves very little credit.

Mr. WILEY. I thank the distinguished Senator from Nevada for his fairly good résumé of what has happened in some instances, but I am frank to say that reciprocal trade treaties, under the circumstances where the nations have kept faith, have proved, time and time again, to be mutually beneficial.

Mr. MALONE. I should like to have the Senator cite one example of a country that has kept a trade agreement made under the 1934 Trade Agreements Act.

Mr. WILEY. If there is anything to indicate that Congress has been remiss, I think the Senator would be remiss if he did not show in what respect the machinery does not work. If it is found that an international partner or nation with whom we are entering into trade agreements does not play the game, then we should simply have adequate machinery available to dispose of such an agreement immediately and to cancel it.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

#### LET THE 1934 TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT EXPIRE—THREE METHODS OF DESTRUCTION

Mr. MALONE. I should like to say to the Senator from Wisconsin that Congress has such machinery, and it is in good working order, except that Congress abrogated its constitutional responsibility through the 1934 Trade Agreements Act—so-called reciprocal trade—as extended—it now expires on June 12, 1954.

This act transferred the constitutional responsibility of Congress to the executive branch, meaning, as it worked out, the State Department, which does not know an industry from a bale of hay, and for 22 years they have been busily engaged in transferring the jobs and investments to the low-wage-standard-of-living nations. The State Department is always after some fancied political advantage, but they have never ended up with either a political or a financial advantage. I defy the Senator to name one instance in which a trade agreement ever has been kept by a foreign country.

There are three approaches to destroy this Nation:

First. The political approach, identified as communism. This approach did not start yesterday. It started with the recognition of Communist Russia in 1933.

Second. The economic approach, the foundation of which is the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, transferring the responsibility of Congress—article I, section 8, of the Constitution—to regulate foreign commerce and to adjust the duties, imposts, and excises, which we call tariffs and import fees, to the execu-

tive. GATT, General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, organized at Geneva, is based upon the act. The International Trade Organization, ITO, and its successor, is based on GATT. The whole house of cards for world-cartel control crumbles with the expiration of the act.

Third. The constitutional approach, which the Bricker amendment was meant to halt—that of executive agreements and commitments with proper authority.

Mr. WILEY. I do not desire to pursue the matter further. What I had in mind at the outset, and I repeat it, is that I cannot believe the administration would want to see a State, like my own State of Wisconsin, suffer. Wisconsin has been self-supporting; it has never asked for Government aid in any enterprise. It is a State which is about 50 percent agricultural and about 50 percent industrial, making a really balanced setup, and is made up of sturdy folks from Europe and their descendants, who, on the good basis of self-initiative and work, have built up the State to the point where I think it is about the best-balanced State in the Union, economically, politically, and otherwise.

The point I am trying to make in my brief remarks is that we must not, in the pursuit of far-off buyers, forget ourselves. Even the Good Book contains a lesson to that effect, when it says that he who does not look after his own is himself unworthy of being helped.

I am satisfied a solution can be found for the problem of the surplus if we attempt to solve it, but we must not make the surplus an excuse to paralyze the economic growth of a great commonwealth like Wisconsin. That was the reason I rose to make these remarks.

Mr. President, I now desire to turn to another subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. UP-  
TON in the chair). The Senator from Wisconsin has the floor.

#### FEDERAL AID TO NEEDY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have received a letter from a taxpayer in the Poynette School District which I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues. This letter points out the plight of the needy school districts which fully qualify under Federal school-aid regulations, but which cannot receive funds because of insufficient appropriations.

My own feeling is that, if the Congress agrees on the value of a policy of Federal aid to schools in defense areas, then it should be willing to support that policy with adequate funds.

I doubt if a single legislator would quarrel with the vital need for proper education for our young folks. This generation of post-World War II children should not be denied the privileges of adequate schooling merely because they happened to be born at this particular time.

We cannot postpone consideration of this problem. As parents and grandparents, we in the Congress must face up to it today, while the children are growing. I for one intend to give my

support to adequate Federal funds for education in distress areas.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the letter I have received from Mr. James F. Clark, an attorney of Madison.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ELA, CHRISTIANSON & ELA,  
Madison, Wis., February 18, 1954.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: Thank you for your letter to me in answer to my inquiry regarding the application for Federal aid by the Poynette School District, application No. 54-C-402 and No. 54-E-507, filed pursuant to Public Laws 246 and 874.

We understand that our school district was denied building aids pursuant to application No. 54-C-402 filed under Public Law 246 because of the insufficiency of the appropriation of funds to pay the aid to all districts which qualified and that therefore the aid was paid to those districts which had the highest priority in terms of need.

As a taxpayer in the Poynette School District and on behalf of your constituents and the school board of that district we respectfully request that you use your influence and direct your efforts toward the adoption of legislation which would provide the necessary appropriations to cover the application for aid of all districts which are qualified to receive the same under the law but which have been denied the same solely because of insufficient funds. We in the Poynette district are only too appreciative of the desperate situation facing many school districts in our country because of insufficient funds to build proper school facilities for the increasing number of young Americans who must be educated, many of whose parents are working in Federal or federally subsidized plants.

I can truthfully say that everyone with whom I have talked in our district and in the surrounding areas of the State is heartily in favor of more Federal aid to school districts both for building and operational purposes.

Thank you sincerely for your cooperation in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES F. CLARK.

#### AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH IN THE STATE OF OREGON

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a letter I have received from Mrs. Marian W. Epton, of Portland, who is State chairman of national defense of the Oregon Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, commending the Governor of Oregon for his proclamation of February as American history month in Oregon.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OREGON SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS  
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,  
Portland, Oreg., February 8, 1954.

Senator GUY CORDON,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CORDON: In response to a request which I made to Governor Patterson on behalf of the Oregon State Society, DAR,

the Governor has issued the following proclamation which you may like to put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

"Recognizing the splendid efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution in fostering greater interest in American history and realizing the urgent need of a rededication of our people to the full appreciation of our glorious record of development, Gov. Paul L. Patterson has designated the month of February as American History Month. "Governor Patterson urged all to give special observance and that our public schools, colleges, and universities give primacy to the study of American history."

Yours sincerely,

MARIAN W. EATON.

#### COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 8069, an act to amend the act of July 10, 1953, which created the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Let me say that I have discussed this matter with the minority leadership. The bill is one which was under consideration last week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Upton in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8069) to amend the act of July 10, 1953, which created the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 8069) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, we are about to have a call of the calendar of bills to which there is no objection, from the point where the last call of the calendar ended—in other words, to begin with Calendar No. 935, Senate bill 2728, to authorize the collection of indebtedness of military and civilian personnel resulting from erroneous payments, and for other purposes.

In a moment I shall suggest the absence of a quorum; but at this time I should like to ask unanimous consent that there be considered first, during the call of the calendar, instead of at the end of the calendar call, a bill which it was agreed, at the last call of the calendar, would be called during this call of the calendar. I refer to Calendar No. 373, Senate bill 1691, to authorize the Potomac Electric Power Company to construct, maintain, and operate in the District of Columbia and to cross Kenilworth Avenue, NE., in said District, with certain railroad tracks and related facilities, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gore	Maybank
Barrett	Griswold	McCarthy
Beall	Hayden	McClellan
Bennett	Hendrickson	Millikin
Burke	Hickenlooper	Monroney
Bush	Hill	Morse
Butler, Md.	Hoey	Mundt
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	Murray
Byrd	Humphrey	Neely
Carlson	Hunt	Payne
Case	Ives	Potter
Chavez	Jackson	Purtell
Clements	Jenner	Robertson
Cooper	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Saltionstall
Daniel	Johnston, S. C.	Schoepfel
Dirksen	Kennedy	Smathers
Duff	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Knowland	Stennis
Ellender	Kuchel	Thye
Ferguson	Langer	Upton
Flanders	Lehman	Watkins
Frear	Lennon	Welker
Fulbright	Long	Wiley
George	Magnuson	Williams
Gillette	Malone	Young
Goldwater	Mansfield	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Goldwater in the chair). A quorum is present.

#### CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION WORK BY POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER CO.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In accordance with the order previously entered, the clerk will call Calendar No. 373, Senate bill 1691.

The bill (S. 1691) to authorize Potomac Electric Power Co. to construct, maintain, and operate in the District of Columbia, and to cross Kenilworth Avenue NE., in said District, with certain railroad tracks and related facilities, and for other purposes, was announced as first in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments, which amendments had been agreed to on July 28, 1953.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I ask that the committee amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair informs the Senator that they have heretofore been agreed to.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, on February 5, the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. Case], after conferring with other Senators who had considered the bill, submitted certain amendments which he had intended to propose at this time. It was his intention that the amendments be printed and lie on the table, but they were referred to the District Committee, which has not had a meeting, and therefore has had no opportunity to act on the amendments. Therefore, I send to the desk at this time amendments identical with those previously submitted by the Senator from South Dakota, and ask that they be read and considered en bloc at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, beginning with line 7, it is proposed to strike all of section 3 down to and including line 11 on page 5.

On page 5, line 12, it is proposed to strike "Sec. 4." and in lieu thereof insert "Sec. 3."

On page 5, after line 20, it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to authorize any construction or relocation or removal of railroad track or tracks, or the construction of any structure which will prevent continuous rail transportation by standard railroad equipment by and between the railroad tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the premises of the Benning plant of the Potomac Electric Power Co. via the tracks of the East Washington Railway Co. and the Capital Transit Co., except that this section shall not preclude the construction of an overpass at Deane Avenue, or preclude temporary interruption of the railroad transportation service described in this section when necessary to any construction on Kenilworth Avenue, or when necessary for construction of facilities described in section 1 of this act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be considered en bloc.

The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, the amendments are rather complicated. Before they are agreed to, I believe it would be in order for the distinguished Senator from Maine to make an explanation.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, the first amendment I have proposed strikes all of section 3 of the bill. When the bill was first reported by the District Committee, Potomac Electric Power Co. felt that it would need authority to acquire some of the property of Capital Transit Co. which lies near the bridge authorized by this bill. The power company is now satisfied that it will not have to have the condemnation authority provided by section 3 to construct the proposed bridge, and to meet an objection of the Capital Transit Co., has agreed to the elimination of section 3.

The second amendment proposed merely rennumbers the following section as section 3.

The third and final amendment proposed is designed to meet the objections of those parties having an interest in the arrangement by which coal is delivered to the power company's Benning plant by a combined use of the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the East Washington Railway Co., and the Capital Transit Co. It merely states that the authority to build the bridge at Foote Street shall not be construed to authorize any construction, relocation, or removal of tracks or the construction of any structure which will prevent continuous rail transportation to the Benning plant over these combined facilities. The committee, in considering this bill, clearly understood that this alternative route to the Benning plant would not be disturbed by this bill and is glad to have this clarifying amendment which will remove any doubt on this point.



Mr. CASE. I merely wish to say that the pending bill was previously passed on a call of the calendar and then restored to the calendar, after action on it had been vacated, at the request of the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND]. Other Senators who also indicated an interest in the bill felt that as originally drafted and introduced by me the bill confiscated some existing rights. My understanding is that the form of the bill as now presented is satisfactory to all parties concerned, and that it does not in any sense confiscate any rights.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to en bloc.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the present or future public convenience and necessity require or will require the construction and operation of the crossings, tracks, and other facilities authorized by this act, and that—

SECTION 1. Potomac Electric Power Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America relating to the District of Columbia and a domestic corporation of the Commonwealth of Virginia, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to construct, operate, and maintain in the District of Columbia railroad tracks providing a direct connection between the area bounded by Kenilworth Avenue NE., Benning Road NE., Foote Street NE., and the Anacostia River (hereinafter called the Benning plant area) and the right-of-way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in parcels 176/100 and 176/101 in said District; to construct, operate, and maintain an overhead bridge carrying such tracks across said Kenilworth Avenue NE.; and to construct, operate, and maintain in the Benning plant area all such industrial sidetracks, switches, crossings, tracks, turnouts, extensions, branch tracks, spurs, sidings, and connections as in the opinion of said Potomac Electric Power Co., its successors or assigns, may be or become necessary or expedient or advisable for the development and use of the Benning plant area for such uses as may now or hereafter be permitted by or under the zoning regulations and maps of the District of Columbia as now or at any time hereafter in effect; and said Potomac Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, is hereby further authorized, until said overhead bridge is completed and ready for operation, to construct, operate, and maintain across said Kenilworth Avenue NE., in the District of Columbia, a railroad-track crossing at grade to provide a direct connection between the Benning plant area and said right-of-way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and from said crossing at grade to construct, operate, and maintain in the Benning plant area industrial sidetracks, switches, crossings, tracks, turnouts, extensions, branch tracks, spurs, sidings, and connections to the extent hereinabove authorized; and said Potomac Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, is hereby further authorized, in connection with the tracks, crossings, and other facilities herein authorized, to construct, operate, and maintain such electrical or other equipment and installations as in its opinion may be necessary, expedient, or advisable for the operation of said tracks, crossings, and other facilities; *Provided*, That upon completion of said overhead bridge, but not later than 1 year from the date of approval of this act or within such further period of time as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall permit, said Potomac Electric Power

Co., its successors and assigns, shall remove from said Kenilworth Avenue said temporary railroad track crossing said avenue at grade authorized by the provisions of this section.

SEC. 2. Before any portion of the construction work authorized by section 1 of this act shall be begun on the ground, a plan or plans for such portion shall be submitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for their approval, and only to the extent that such plan or plans shall be approved by said Commissioners shall such portion of the construction work herein authorized be permitted or undertaken: *Provided, however*, That such approval shall not be unreasonably withheld by said Commissioners.

SEC. 3. Said Potomac Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to permit any railroad company or companies to use the bridge, Kenilworth Avenue grade crossing, industrial sidetracks, switches, crossings, tracks, turnouts, extensions, branch tracks, spurs, siding, and connections authorized by section 1 of this act to the extent deemed necessary or expedient or advisable by said Potomac Electric Power Co., its successors or assigns.

SEC. 4. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to authorize any construction or relocation or removal of railroad track or tracks, or the construction of any structure which will prevent continuous rail transportation by standard railroad equipment by and between the railroad tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the premises of the Benning plant of the Potomac Electric Power Co. via the tracks of the East Washington Railway Co. and the Capital Transit Co., except that this section shall not preclude the construction of an overpass at Deane Avenue, or preclude temporary interruption of the railroad transportation service described in this section when necessary to any construction on Kenilworth Avenue, or when necessary for construction of facilities described in section 1 of this act.

#### COLLECTION OF INDEBTEDNESS OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL—BILL PASSED OVER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will now proceed with the call of the calendar beginning with Order of Business 935, Senate bill 2728.

The bill (S. 2728) to authorize the collection of indebtedness of military and civilian personnel resulting from erroneous payments, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over for further study. I object to its consideration at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill goes over.

#### RENEWAL AND ADJUSTMENT OF COMPENSATION FOR CARRYING MAIL ON WATER ROUTES—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 361) to provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GORE. Reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, Senate bill 361 was reported favorably by

the committee with the following amendments: The word "inland" preceding the words "water route" was deleted which removed the restriction confining the routes to the continental United States. The remaining changes are necessary to make the proposed legislation conform to existing law which earlier amendments modified.

The extension of the desirable provisions applicable with respect to star-route contracts to contracts for water-route service should result in many instances in eliminating the necessity of terminating contracts and inviting new proposals for service, since there is little turnover in contractors at the end of the 4-year contract period. The giving of weight to satisfactory performance as the basis for continuation of their services will result in better morale among the contractors and provide added protection against the losses incurred in investment through underbidding of contracts.

The Postmaster General may renew the contract without advertising route for bids, where the service has been satisfactory, with the original contractor or where the original contractor has failed to give notice of his desire to renew the contract within 90 days, the Postmaster General may award the contract to the subcontractor operating thereunder. It gives the Postmaster General in his discretion, with the consent of the contractor, the right to readjust the compensation paid under the contract for increased or decreased cost occasioned by changed conditions during the term of the contract that could not have been anticipated at the time of the original or renewed contract.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Does not the bill go so far as to include sea transportation?

Mr. CARLSON. It provides for contracts for water route service. It extends the provisions which now apply to star route contractors with regard to the renewal of contracts and adjustment of compensation under the contracts.

Mr. GORE. Was not the bill amended to grant the same privilege to ocean-going vessels carrying mails?

Mr. CARLSON. The Senator from Tennessee is correct. It was amended to include the provision which he has suggested. Such amendment had the approval of all the departments concerned.

Mr. GORE. What was the position of the Post Office Department with respect to the bill after the amendment was added?

Mr. CARLSON. So far as I know, the Department favored the provision. It had its representatives at the hearing when the amendment was proposed and discussed and adopted. Therefore, I understand that it had the approval of the Post Office Department.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I am informed that the bill would cover a great many contracts, and that since ocean mail has been added it is now a bill dealing with large contracts, whereas

the bill as originally introduced merely provided relief for star route carriers.

Mr. CARLSON. If there is any question about whether it has departmental approval, I would be willing to have the bill go over.

Mr. GORE. The junior Senator from Tennessee would be prepared to withhold his objection if the proposed amendment were stricken out, but he would not be prepared to allow the bill to pass at this time with the amendment in the bill. Therefore, if the distinguished Senator would not object, I would suggest that the bill go over.

Mr. CARLSON. Personally, I would be happy to have the bill go over, because I wish to check into it further myself.

Mr. GORE. I congratulate the Senator from Kansas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

#### TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MAILS ON MOTOR-VEHICLE ROUTES

The bill (S. 2773) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the transportation and distribution of mails on motor-vehicle routes," approved July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 756) was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, Senate bill 2773 authorizes the Postmaster General to use his discretion in contracting or using Government-owned motor vehicles for the transportation and distribution of mails.

The committee reported the bill favorably with two amendments. The first amendment on page 1, line 8, provides that the Postmaster General would have the option either of using private contract or Government-owned motor vehicles. The second amendment is on page 1, line 9. The clerks covered therein are now known as "postal transportation clerks" instead of "railway postal clerks."

This proposed legislation removes the restriction which prohibits the establishment and operation of motor-vehicle service, equipped to distribute mail en route, where adequate railroad facilities are available. Under the present law, the Postmaster General is only authorized to contract for the carrying of mails and railway postal clerks on routes between points where it is found that railroad facilities are inadequate or are not available.

S. 2773 will allow the Postmaster General at his discretion to contract or use Government-owned motor vehicles for the transportation and distribution of mail en route. The new yardsticks to be now applied will be that of economy and service and the extended latitude for establishing highway post offices, such as are provided herein, will give the desired flexibility of schedules and service. They will be controlled by the needs of the Post Office Department and made to conform to their service needs rather than to conform to passenger needs as in the railroad service.

It is believed that by the removal of this restrictive provision which prevents

free competition and by the proper administration in its freedom to choose the most efficient and economical methods of transportation of mails, the Post Office Department can offer greater service to its patrons at lower cost.

The Postmaster General, Bureau of the Budget, and Comptroller General recommend favorable consideration of this legislation in their reports.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I have a particular case in mind in the State which I have the honor in part to represent. The Post Office Department seems to be quite eager to eliminate railway service to an important town in my State. The citizens of the community are very much opposed to the elimination. Under the bill, as I understood the explanation, the Postmaster General would be given complete discretionary authority to change the railway mail service to highway post office service and truck service. Does the bill include also bus service?

Mr. CARLSON. I believe that is correct. Under the amendment the Post Office Department is authorized to set up a motor carrier mail service. In addition to the federally owned and operated trucks, the Post Office Department would be authorized to make contracts with private carriers, which it cannot do at the present time.

Mr. GORE. May I inquire of the distinguished Senator from Kansas if there was a division in the committee on the bill, or whether the action of the committee was unanimous?

Mr. CARLSON. I am glad to state that the bill was unanimously reported by the committee, and the members of the committee hoped it would receive early approval because there was a need for the proposed legislation.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I withhold objection to the bill. I do not object, Mr. President.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The purpose of the bill is to save money for the Post Office Department, is it not?

Mr. CARLSON. Yes; and also to improve the service in communities where train service is being removed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2773) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the transportation and distribution of mails on motor-vehicle routes," approved July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 756), which had been reported from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with amendments, in line 8, after the word "to," to insert "use Government-owned motor vehicles or," and in line 10, after the word "and," to strike out "railway postal clerks" and insert "postal transportation clerks," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the trans-

portation and distribution of mails on motor-vehicle routes," approved July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 756), is hereby amended by striking out that part which precedes the first proviso and by inserting, in lieu thereof, the following: "The Postmaster General is authorized to use Government-owned motor vehicles or contract for carrying the mails and postal transportation clerks on routes between points where, in his judgment, conditions justify the operation of such service in motor vehicles especially designed and equipped for the distribution of mail en route."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 60) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, Senate Concurrent Resolution 60 provides for the approval by the Congress of approximately 929 cases which have been recommended by the Attorney General for adjustment of immigration status to that of permanent residence. Appropriate quota charges are made in each case.

These cases were under the old immigration law, pursuant to which the Attorney General was empowered to suspend deportation of certain limited types of cases and to adjust the status of the alien involved to that of permanent residence, but his action is subject to affirmative congressional approval. Each of these cases has been carefully scrutinized for eligibility and for merit and their approval is recommended.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. GORE. By whom were the beneficiaries scrutinized, and who made the recommendations?

Mr. LANGER. They were scrutinized, first, by the Immigration Service, and then by the Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. GORE. Was there a written recommendation?

Mr. LANGER. Oh, yes. This is under the old law.

Under the new law, the Immigration and Nationality Act, the categories of suspension cases requiring affirmative congressional approval have been limited so that affirmative congressional approval will be required only in those cases of suspension of deportation in which an adjustment of status is made for an alien in the criminal, subversive or other restricted categories.

Each case is gone into very carefully and reported to the full committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 60) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens was considered and agreed to.

(For text of this concurrent resolution see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 15, 1954, p. 1711.)



# SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 61) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens was considered and agreed to.

(For text of this resolution see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 15, 1954, p. 1715.)

## MRS. ELEANOR EMILIE NELL—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 507) for the relief of Mrs. Eleanor Emilie Nell, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I find there is no report from the Department of Justice on this bill. I wonder if the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee will give us an explanation of why the Justice Department has not made a report on the bill.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, first of all, I shall give a report on the bill.

This bill grants the status of permanent residence in the United States to a 23-year-old native and citizen of Germany who last entered the United States on August 22, 1952, as a visitor to attend the funeral of her deceased husband who had been serving with our Armed Forces in Germany at the time of his death. The beneficiary is presently residing with her husband's mother, and, except for the death of her husband, she would have been eligible to enter the United States as a nonquota immigrant as the wife of a United States citizen.

This case was brought to my attention by the American Legion of the State of North Dakota. An American soldier had married in Germany and had died, and the widow is now living with her mother-in-law.

There was a report made on July 30, 1953, by the Department of Justice. I read:

JULY 30, 1953.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 507) for the relief of Mrs. Eleanor Emilie Nell, there is annexed a memorandum of information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files concerning the beneficiary.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The alien is chargeable to the quota of Germany, which is not oversubscribed.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield further?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. GORE. What explanation does the distinguished Senator have for the lack of a Justice Department report on this bill? Is there a change in policy?

Mr. LANGER. No. The Acting Commissioner is an agent of the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice has full charge of immigration and naturalization and names the Commissioner of Immigration. The Commissioner of Immigration once in a while goes to for-

eign countries, and during his absence there is an Acting Commissioner.

Mr. GORE. Does that same situation hold true with respect to other private immigration bills on the calendar?

Mr. LANGER. It holds true in certain cases, and in others it does not. It depends upon who makes the examination. There is a memorandum attached to the report which goes into the matter very fully. In other words, it has been approved by the Department of Justice.

Mr. GORE. I am not sure that I can follow the conclusion which the distinguished Senator reaches. I hesitate to object to the passage of a bill with reference to which the Senator gives such assurances. I wonder whether he would object if the bill should go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. LANGER. I have no objection to its going over until next week.

Mr. GORE. That would be better.

Mr. LANGER. I am perfectly willing to have it taken up next week.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

## JULIE NICOLA FRANGOU

The bill (S. 662) for the relief of Julie Nicola Frangou was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Julie Nicola Frangou shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

## DAVID T. WRIGHT

The bill (S. 893) for the relief of David T. Wright was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this bill? It involves the sum of \$617.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, the proposed legislation would pay to David T. Wright, Berkeley, Calif., the sum of \$617 to reimburse him for losses suffered as a result of his being discharged during 1951 from his position as a steamfitter with a private contractor at Fort Richardson, Alaska, because of a determination by the United States Army, later found erroneous, that the claimant was a poor security risk.

This mistake was due to the fact that the Army confused the claimant with another individual of the same name. As a result, the claimant was forced to return to his home in California at his own expense, and to secure other employment.

The claimant asks reimbursement in the sum of \$617 to cover transportation costs, travel time, and loss of salary during 10 days until he secured other employment after his untimely discharge.

The claimant cannot recover under the Federal Tort Claims Act, since, in this instance, the Army's mistake resulted from the exercise of a discretionary duty to which the Federal Tort Claims Act does not apply.

The Department of the Army has no objection to the granting of an award in a reasonable amount.

The Bureau of the Budget makes no objection to the Army's report.

Does the distinguished Senator from Tennessee follow me?

Mr. GORE. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. In other words, here is a man having the same name as another man who was found to be a bad security risk.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, with that explanation, I have no objection to the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to David T. Wright, 1525 One Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Berkeley, Calif., the sum of \$617, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement of losses suffered as a result of his being discharged in September 1951, from his position as a steam fitter for the Urban Plumbing and Heating Co. at Fort Richardson, Alaska, because of a determination by the United States Army, later found erroneous, that he was a poor security risk: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

## AUGUSTA BLEYS (ALSO KNOWN AS AUGUSTINA BLEYS)

The bill (S. 915) for the relief of Augusta Bleys (also known as Augustina Bleys) was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I wonder if we may have an explanation of the bill. I observe that the distinguished senior Senator from Colorado, the author of the bill, is in the Chamber.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The bill would permit Augusta Bleys, also known as Augustina Bleys, to remain in the United States and to become a citizen. Mrs. Bleys came to the United States in 1949 as a teacher and nurse for a British consul, who later returned to Great Britain. She is a native of Holland. She was born in 1912. Mrs. Bleys has remained in this country since the return to Great Britain of the British consul by whom she was employed.

She took a course at Glocker-Penrose Hospital, in Colorado Springs. She is not a registered nurse, but is a practical nurse.

She is also a very talented and accomplished musician. She plays the flute

with the Denver Symphony Orchestra. She is a very splendid person in every respect. Unless the bill is enacted she will be deported. Mrs. Bleys is the kind of person who, I am certain, we desire to have become a citizen of the United States. If she is permitted to become a citizen in accordance with the bill, her entrance into the United States will be subtracted from the quota of Holland, so it will not mean that she will be received into this country in addition to the number permitted in the quota. If Mrs. Bleys is permitted to enter the country, it will mean that the United States will have the advantage of a very talented musician and a very splendid citizen, and a fine woman.

Mr. SMATHERS. I have no objection. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Augusta Bleys (also known as Augustina Bleys) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

#### CLEOPATRA STAVROS MILIONIS

The bill (S. 929) for the relief of Cleopatra Stavros Milionis was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Cleopatra Stavros Milionis shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

#### DR. UHENG KHOO

The bill (S. 1209) for the relief of Dr. Uheng Khoo was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I observe that the able senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the sponsor of the bill, is in the Chamber. I wonder if he will explain the bill.

Mr. BUSH. The distinguished junior Senator from Florida does me great honor. This is a bill which I introduced. Dr. Uheng Khoo is a woman who has been very highly recommended to me by Dr. Edmund Sinnott, dean of the graduate school of Yale University, and also head of the department of science at Yale University. She has also been recommended by Dr. James G. Horsfall, director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

Mrs. Khoo was a British national of Chinese parentage. She was born in Malaya in 1921. I shall not go into her entire background, but the gentlemen whose names I have mentioned, in whom I have absolute confidence, speak of her as a young woman whose good character goes along with her excellent qualifications. I have no hesitancy whatsoever in recommending favorable action on the bill.

Mr. SMATHERS. I have no objection. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Dr. Uheng Khoo shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

#### ESTATE OF SUSIE LEE SPENCER

The bill (S. 1265) for the relief of the estate of Susie Lee Spencer was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. LANGER. This bill proposes to pay the sum of \$7,500 to the estate of Susie Lee Spencer, of Spartanburg, S. C., a Federal employee who was killed in 1943 during the course of her employment. Death resulted from the negligence of a fellow employee. The claim of her husband for death compensation under the provisions of the Federal Employees Compensation Act was denied upon the ground that he was not fully dependent upon her for support at the time of her death.

The Department of Labor opposed an identical bill of the last Congress on the ground that it was contrary to the underlying principles of the Federal Employees Compensation Act. It observed that the act is aimed at compensating employees for loss of wage-earning capacity upon which they are dependent, and that it provides for equal treatment of employees. The Department of Justice concurred in the views of the Department of Labor.

Identical bills passed the 81st and 82d Congresses, but were vetoed by the President. Both veto messages were predicated upon the ground that the Employees Compensation Act is limited to those persons who are wholly dependent for support upon the deceased employee at the time of death.

The committee believes that this claim should not be so narrowly confined. The fact that the present claimant was not wholly dependent upon his wife, and for that reason alone his application for compensation under the act was denied, does not operate to bar claimant from petitioning the Government for a redress of grievances.

In considering this claim under the general rules governing tort liability in accordance with the rule of the place where the act occurred, and with special cognizance of the findings of the Navy's investigating officer, the committee is constrained to view this claim favorably, and in doing so it is acting upon a petition for redress of grievances presented by the claimant. The committee intends no circumvention of the Employees' Compensation Act.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Would not the Federal Tort Claims Act provide relief in this case?

Mr. LANGER. No; it would not.

Mr. GORE. Is it because this case is not within the jurisdiction of that act?

Mr. LANGER. It is not within its jurisdiction. As I said a moment ago, previous legislation in behalf of this claimant was twice vetoed by the President on the ground that the Federal Tort Claims Act applied. As a matter of fact, it does not.

I do not know of a case which the committee has considered more carefully than it has this case, because of the fact that it might establish a precedent. I may say that the bill was reported unanimously after the committee had gone into the matter in great detail, with all members of the committee being present.

Mr. GORE. I do not understand what the able Senator from North Dakota said about the bill establishing a precedent.

Mr. LANGER. I said the committee went into the matter very carefully, because we did not wish to present a bill which might have established a precedent on the part of the committee itself. The committee considered the case solely and purely upon the merits, as it was presented by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON].

Mr. GORE. Will the bill, if passed, establish a precedent?

Mr. LANGER. The committee does not think so. We think that under the peculiar circumstances and the peculiar set of facts involved, a precedent would not be established. As a matter of fact, the person concerned was not covered by the Employees' Compensation Act.

Mr. GORE. Was the decision on the part of the committee actuated purely by the equities in this particular case?

Mr. LANGER. Solely by the equities in this particular case. The committee is of the opinion that the bill is not unlike many others previously considered favorably by Congress and approved by the President, granting monetary relief to the surviving spouses who have died from injuries caused by the negligence of an employee of the Government. The committee, therefore, recommends favorable consideration of the bill.

Mr. GORE. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for



a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Susie Lee Spencer, of Spartanburg, S. C., the sum of \$7,500, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for the death of the said Susie Lee Spencer sustained as a result of an accident involving a United States Navy locomotive at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va., on December 11, 1943: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

#### AMENDMENT OF SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AND OTHER ACTS—BILL PASSED OVER

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have called out of order Calendar No. 1037, S. 2846, because it is necessary for me to leave the floor in order to attend a committee meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill S. 2846) to amend certain provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, and the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wonder if we may have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. BUSH. It is not my intention to ask for action on or to explain the bill today. I asked that it be called because I shall object to its consideration. I think the bill deserves very careful consideration by the Senate. It represents a great deal of work and a very thorough review of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. I think the questions involved are too important to be dealt with on the basis of a bill to which there is no objection. For that reason I object to the immediate consideration of the bill, and I thank the distinguished Senators for their courtesy in allowing me to have the bill called out of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### FRANKLIN JIM

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar 970, H. R. 1883, be taken up out of order. I am in somewhat the same situation as is the distinguished Senator from Connecticut, since I shall have to leave almost immediately to attend a committee meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1883) for the relief of the legal guardian of Franklin Jim, a minor.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I submit an amendment to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, lines 5 and 6, it is proposed to strike out "to the legal guardian of Franklin Jim, a minor" and to insert in lieu thereof "Franklin Jim, a."

Mr. GORE. Before the amendment is considered, I wish to reserve the right to object to the consideration of the bill at this time. The bill proposes a grant to a boy for an accident, and, so far as I am able to learn from the report, the liability of the United States Government is not clearly established. It may be that the author of the bill has information which I do not have. Before consenting to its present consideration, I desire to have an explanation of the liability of the Government.

Mr. KERR. The Senator from Oklahoma is deeply interested in the bill, because it is for the purpose of partially compensating an Oklahoma Indian who, as a 13-year old boy, was attending an Indian boarding school at Pawnee, Okla. His name is Franklin Jim. He is a full-blooded Pawnee Indian. He and some other boys were assigned to assist in the operation of a sorghum mill.

Mr. GORE. By whom was the assignment of duty made?

Mr. KERR. The assignment of duty was made by the principal of the school.

I shall read to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee a quotation from the statement by L. E. Larson, principal of the school:

As principal, I assume primary responsibility for permitting the operation of a machine with exposed gears. I am familiar with various regulations on safety, but the oversight occurred because it was a rented machine and only operated 2 or 3 days each year. Usually it was operated only by adults. Mr. Overman, Mr. Morris, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Walquist all share with me, in a degree, the responsibility for the accident. Each of these four men should have voiced vigorous protest at boys working near the machine. All were deeply shocked and grieved that the accident occurred. Boys are never permitted to drive tractors, disks, drills, or other power implements. This was the one exception and we paid for it.

This 13-year old boy was taken off one job where he was working in the building and, by the order of the principal or one of the teachers, directed to work at the sorghum mill. He protested against it, but was directed to go ahead and do the work assigned to him. In doing it, this accident occurred, by reason of exposed gears in a machine which violated not only the safety rules of the State of Oklahoma, but those which reasonable prudence would have dictated. The result was that the boy lost most of his left hand.

Franklin Jim has been seeking to be compensated for a number of years in order to finish his education. I should like to call the attention of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee to a statement in the report showing what

has happened to the young man since that time.

Mr. GORE. Before the Senator reads that, will he yield for a question?

Mr. KERR. Yes, I yield for a question.

Mr. GORE. In the opinion of the Senator from Oklahoma, was the teacher clearly acting as an agent of the United States Government when making the assignment of duty to the students?

Mr. KERR. I cannot believe other than that that would be the necessary interpretation. The 13-year-old boy was in a school, and under the supervision and control of those in charge of the school, and he had no choice but to do that which was assigned to him to do.

Mr. GORE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, the report contains a story which has a great deal of human appeal to it. This young man was admitted to the Pawnee-Ponca Hospital, at Pawnee, Okla., on October 10, 1945. The diagnosis was a crushing wound of the left hand. The treatment was amputation of the thumb, second, third, and four fingers of the left hand. He was dismissed on November 16, 1945.

During the summer of 1950 he had to go to the hospital at Tulsa, Okla., where he had a finger stump removed to facilitate use of the rest of the hand. Assistance for the operation was provided by the State Vocational Rehabilitation Service.

Because of the failure of the Government to meet its responsibility, this claimant, then a boy, now a young man, has had a very rugged experience, while seeking assistance from the vocational rehabilitation service, assistance in the way of an Indian Service educational loan back in 1950 and 1951, and further assistance to continue his college education through an additional educational loan.

Because of what happened to Franklin Jim under the circumstances described, he is physically disabled from working as an average American citizen. Therefore, in the interest of his own welfare, and in order to enable him to take care of himself and the family which he hopes to have, he is compelled to educate himself so that he may make a living in a more highly useful occupation than that of a day laborer.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. The Senator is an able lawyer and a very responsible Member of the United States Senate. As author of the bill, if he states that upon his considered judgment there is liability on the part of the Government, then I shall accept his opinion.

Mr. KERR. I thank the Senator for his statement. I say to the distinguished Senator that this young man is not permitted to go into court and establish his claim. His only recourse is to appeal to the Congress of the United States. I think every element of justice and equity would indicate a direct and affirmative answer to the question asked by the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate the statement of the Senator from Oklahoma.

If the Senator will yield further, I had some question about the amount of the payment. Is the Senator satisfied that \$5,000 should be disbursed in this case?

Mr. KERR. I think \$5,000 is inadequate. In the report there is a notation that in the 82d Congress a bill was enacted which provided for the payment of \$5,000 to Harvey Marden for similar injuries which occurred in the United States Government laundry at the Mes-calero Indian School in Mescalero, N. Mex., in 1932, which bill became Private Law 278 of the 82d Congress.

I really think the amount is inadequate and that, as I have indicated, it is fully justified.

Mr. GORE. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, in connection with this bill, I should like to say that the majority calendar committee has studied this case and desires that ample consideration be given to it. I believe there was liability, and, furthermore, judging from the statement of the superintendent of schools, negligence was almost admitted.

However, I should like to address a question to some member of the Judiciary Committee. The distinguished Senator from Tennessee has raised a question about the amount of the claim. What is the policy of the committee in regard to considering a resolution which would simply refer all such cases to the Court of Claims for determination of the actual damages?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, in answer to the question of the Senator from Kentucky, let me say that, in the first place, I doubt that the Court of Claims would have jurisdiction over such cases. In the second place, the Judiciary Committee can handle such matters much better than they could be handled downtown.

When the bill came to the committee, we considered all extenuating circumstances. We took into account the fact that the boy had been given some aid by way of education and had been carried along on the reservation, and not completely cut loose. We thought that under the circumstances the amount of \$5,000 was a reasonable and adequate recovery in this particular case.

Mr. COOPER. Even though the committee might believe there is liability in such cases, it could, by means of an appropriate resolution, refer them to the Court of Claims for determination by it of the amount of damages.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I also call to my colleagues' attention the fact that the bill had already passed the House of Representatives, and in that connection the House had voted for the amount of money named. Our committee concurred in the finding of the House.

Mr. COOPER. I say again that in this particular case there is no disposition on my part to object on the basis of the facts, because I myself believe there is liability. However, case after case and bill after bill of this sort would seem to indicate that at times such matters could be referred to the Court of Claims for determination by it of the amounts due.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Of course, I think the Court of Claims is an ex-

cellent court. However, its jurisdiction is restricted to cases arising in contract. Its docket is 3 or 4 years behind. If claims of the character of this one were added to the court's already crowded docket, it would never get through with its work.

Inasmuch as this claim is one of a category on which the Judiciary Committee has customarily passed, I believe the committee should retain control of these cases, at least until further study.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I appreciate what the Senator from Maryland has said. I wish to call the attention of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky to a letter, appearing in the committee report, from the Honorable Grady Lewis, who was the attorney for this Indian boy. The letter is dated June 10, 1952, and in it Mr. Lewis urges favorable action. I read from his letter:

It will be borne in mind that several years have elapsed since this boy suffered the loss of almost an entire hand. He has, in one way or another, been able to remain in school and does not need a lot more time to finish college. If a sum that would slightly compensate him for his being made a cripple for life, together with an additional amount that would enable him to finish his college course, could be appropriated now, it would meet the actual needs of the situation.

As attorney, I am quite willing to, and do, waive any claim for any fee that I might earn representing this minor.

I hope the committee will see fit to grant this consideration to this worthy young man. Respectfully,

GRADY LEWIS.

Mr. President, I appreciate the expeditious action of the Judiciary Committee in reporting this measure, and I appreciate the attorney's waiving of his fee, in order that the amount voted by the House of Representatives may be voted by the Senate, and in order that action may be taken and relief granted.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, the amendment which has been submitted by the Senator from North Dakota is for the purpose of taking care of the situation arising from the fact that the claimant attained the age of 21 after the bill was reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from North Dakota, which will be stated again.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, in line 5, it is proposed to strike out "to the legal guardian of Franklin Jim, a minor," and insert in lieu thereof "Franklin Jim, a."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Franklin Jim."

#### APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration, out of order, of Senate bill 2698, Calendar 982, to provide for the

appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of Mississippi. I make this request because I have an appointment in one of the departments. Therefore, I should like to have the bill considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, may we have a brief explanation of the bill?

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, Senate bill 2698, provides for an additional district judge for the southern district of Mississippi. In order that there may be no confusion as to why this additional judgeship was not considered in connection with Senate bill 15, the omnibus judgeship bill, which recently passed the Congress and was enacted into law by the signature of the President, I shall state that the judgeship was not considered in the early study of Senate bill 15, which had passed the Senate and the House in the last session, when it became apparent that relief should be given to the southern district of Mississippi.

In the September meeting of the Judicial Conference of the United States, an additional district judgeship for the southern district of Mississippi was recommended by that body. In view of the fact that Senate bill 15 had at that time passed both Houses, there was no way in which this recommendation could be included in that legislation.

The facts are that, of the 86 districts in the United States, in 1953 the civil caseload for the southern district of Mississippi has made that district the fourth highest caseload district in the United States. This rise has been due primarily to contract cases. For example, actions dealing with Government contracts soared from 22 in 1952 to 102 in 1953, which, of course, is almost an increase of 5 times the number of cases in that category. Contract actions under the diversity jurisdiction of the court have risen from 36 to 49, which is also a substantial increase.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield to me?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Why was it that the Judicial Conference did not make this recommendation soon enough to permit this matter to be considered in connection with the general bill which was passed recently?

Mr. EASTLAND. I do not know why the Conference did not make the recommendation sooner. The recommendation was made by the Judicial Conference in September of last year, and at that time the omnibus bill had passed both Houses and was in conference.

Mr. GORE. Therefore, this matter would not then have been in order as an amendment to the bill; is that correct?

Mr. EASTLAND. That is correct.

Mr. GORE. And not having been in either the Senate version or the House version of Senate bill 15—

Mr. EASTLAND. Under the circumstances, the conference committee would have no jurisdiction. In fact, I did not request the conference committee to consider this item.

Mr. President, I may note that the southern district of Mississippi is a one-



judge district, and the device of assigning judges from other districts for temporary help has been extensively used; but even with that temporary help, the caseload has continued to increase. In 1941, as of June 30, there were pending before the court 241 civil cases. As of June 30, 1953, this figure had risen to 365, so that it is obvious that over this period of time it has been impossible for the court to keep abreast of its work. Should this increase be allowed to continue, the southern district of Mississippi will find itself in the same dire circumstances as were many other districts which were given help by the enactment of Senate bill 15. In fact, the southern district of Mississippi is rapidly approaching that condition, and something must be done.

The same increase applies to criminal cases. The national average of criminal cases commenced per judgeship for 1953 was 171 per judge; while the figure for the southern district of Mississippi was 286. The Congress has been made aware of the distress existing in the Federal judiciary system due to the overload of the dockets, and thus enacted S. 15 to alleviate this situation. Unfortunately, the southern district of Mississippi was not included at that time.

On the basis of the facts related, the recommendation of the Judicial Conference of the United States, the unanimous recommendation of the Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary which considered this bill, and the unanimous recommendation of the full Judiciary Committee, I think the bill should be enacted.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional district judge for the southern district of Mississippi. In order that the table contained in section 133 of title 28 of the United States Code will reflect the change made by this act in the number of judgeships for the southern district of Mississippi, such table is amended to read as follows with respect to such district:

Districts	Judges
"Districts .."	..
"Mississippi: .."	..
"Southern .."	2

#### FIRST PREFERENCE FOR FORMER OWNERS OF CERTAIN DWELLINGS SOLD UNDER LANHAM WAR HOUSING ACT

**MR. IVES.** Mr. President, I am obliged to leave the Chamber to attend a meeting. I ask unanimous consent, out of order, that Calendar No. 1036, House bill 6130, be called.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The bill will be stated by title.

**THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK.** A bill (H. R. 6130) to permit a first preference for former owners of certain dwellings being sold under Lanham War Housing Act.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

**MR. GORE.** Mr. President, reserving the right to object, upon first study this appears to be general legislation; and under the procedure under which we have been operating recently, it is doubtful whether it should be considered on the call of the calendar. However, I should like to have an explanation from the distinguished Senator from New York.

**MR. IVES.** I will say to the Senator from Tennessee that it is general legislation, but it is extremely fair and equitable legislation.

I read from the committee report, which is very brief, and which I think covers the question rather clearly:

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6130) to permit a first preference for former owners of certain dwellings being sold under Lanham War Housing Act, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Under the existing provisions of section 607 (b) of the Lanham Act, preference in the purchase of all permanent housing is required to be given (1) to veteran occupants, (2) nonveteran occupants, and (3) to veteran nonoccupants who intend to occupy the housing.

Most of the dwellings being disposed of under the Lanham Act were built by the Federal Government and were not in existence at the time the Government acquired the property in the project in which they are located. In one project, the Shanks Village project in New York, and possibly in one or two other isolated cases, however, at the time the Federal Government acquired the property a small number of permanent dwellings were already located on the site. This bill would give to the former owners of these existing dwellings a preference in purchasing them prior to that of veterans and present tenants. It would not give any preference to former owners of real property with respect to the sale of vacant land or of housing which was constructed by the Government.

The bill, it is important to note, gives the Administrator discretion in granting preference to former owners. This discretion could be used to take care of situations such as exist in one project where some of the dwellings are located on land which has been reserved for right-of-way of a federally aided highway. In such an instance it would not be feasible for the first preference to be given to former owners of the houses. There may be other cases where it would not be practicable to give such a preference.

The Housing Administrator could also provide a reasonable time limit on the duration of the preference or attach appropriate conditions to the sale, for example, that families now residing in the houses shall have a stated time in which to find other accommodations before they can be evicted.

Since your committee has been advised by the Housing Administrator that the legislation would avoid hardship to former owners, since it affects not more than an estimated 70 housing accommodations, and since your committee is satisfied that it would not disrupt the disposition program nor impair the aforementioned general preference provisions, your committee recommends that it be enacted.

**MR. GORE.** Mr. President, further reserving the right to object, the Senator from New York has presented a very persuasive argument for the passage of the bill. Personally I favor its passage;

but the question is raised as to whether a bill proposing general legislation should be passed on the call of the calendar.

**MR. IVES.** It is frequently done, especially when it is noncontroversial; and this seems to be noncontroversial.

**MR. GORE.** At the call of the calendar previous to the last one, criticism was voiced on both sides of the aisle against the consideration of bills proposing general legislation on the call of the calendar. The distinguished senior Senator from Florida raised the question. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] raised the question on the other side of the aisle. At that time there seemed to be considerable sentiment against the consideration of bills proposing general legislation on the call of the calendar.

It is not for the junior Senator from Tennessee to lay down any policy; but Senators absent themselves during the call of the calendar and, pretty generally, as they have said to me, do not expect general legislation to be enacted.

**MR. MORSE.** Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

**MR. IVES.** I yield.

**MR. MORSE.** We would certainly greatly restrict the operation of the unanimous Consent Calendar if we were ever to accept as the policy of the Senate that no general legislation shall be considered on the call of the calendar. I respectfully say to the Senator from Tennessee that I think our policy has been not to consider general legislation which we say is major in scope; but so-called general legislation which is minor so far as its scope is concerned is considered on every call of the calendar.

I do not believe that our committees could do business if, in considering so-called minor bills, we had to look forward to a scheduled discussion of such bills following a motion to proceed to consider them. I think we might as well adopt a 12 months' calendar so far as our attendance is concerned, if we ever adopt such a rule.

In my judgment the test which we must apply goes to the question of our wisdom and discretion in deciding whether or not we are dealing with a bill so major in scope that, from the standpoint of public policy, we think it ought to be opened to general debate and have a time set for its consideration, as the result of a motion.

I am sure all Senators will agree with me that time and time again on the call of the calendar we have considered so-called general bills. However, for the most part they are unanimously recommended by the committee and, as the Senator from New York has said, they are noncontroversial. We operate in that way to expedite the business of the Senate.

**MR. BUTLER** of Maryland. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

**MR. IVES.** I yield.

**MR. BUTLER** of Maryland. Is it not the function of the calendar committees on both sides of the aisle to notify the majority or minority leader if a certain legislative proposal is one which should be taken up separately? In the absence of such procedure, the Senate would not be able to transact its business.

Mr. GORE. The distinguished Senator from Maryland raises an interesting question about the function of the calendar committee. The junior Senator from Tennessee has been undertaking to discharge that function, and has been personally criticized for allowing bills to pass on the call of the calendar when they were general in nature. The distinguished Senator from Oregon says that if they are noncontroversial, it is all right. He says that the scope shall determine whether we should allow a bill to pass on the call of the calendar.

The bill in question would appear to be minor in nature, but upon the explanation of the distinguished Senator from New York, its scope appears to be rather broad. It is a general amendment to the Lanham Act.

Mr. IVES. The scope is broad only in appearance. It is not actually broad at all, because there are too few properties to be affected by the proposed legislation.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. First, let me say most sincerely that I believe the Senator from Tennessee and his colleagues on the other side of the aisle, and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] on this side of the aisle, have been doing a remarkable job on the calendar. I believe they have been following the very sound policy of permitting so-called minor bills, although they may be general in scope, to come before the Senate on the call of the calendar, and they have held for motion bills which are either highly controversial, even though minor in nature, or what we consider in the Senate to be so-called major legislation. Each of us knows when a bill comes up whether we are dealing with major legislation or a so-called run-of-the-mill bill.

I respectfully say that the pending bill is the type of legislation which is only minor in scope, although general in application, in the sense that it fits the general rule, but its application makes it a very minor bill, it seems to me.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate the understanding of the able Senator from Oregon, of the difficulties under which the members of the calendar committees perform their duties. I am persuaded in this case to withdraw my objection. However, I hope that the discussion will serve to illustrate the difficulties which we who serve on the calendar committees in performing a rather thankless task, encounter in permitting to pass without objection proposed legislation, which may appear minor in nature to one Senator, but very major in nature to another Senator.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. IVES. I should like to point out to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that, after all, all Senators know the members who serve on the calendar committees. I agree that the members of the calendar committees perform a heroic and thankless job. I have great respect for the members of the calendar

committees on both sides of the aisle. However, the fact remains that last Friday it was announced that the Senate would have a call of the calendar today. Every Senator had a right to voice his objection to the calendar committee on either side of the aisle. Every Senator understands that failure to voice objection with the calendar committee means that no objection will be made by the calendar committee. Therefore, I believe the situation is well taken care of.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield further?

Mr. GORE. First I should like to say that there are on the calendar today bills on which reports have reached the calendar committee only today. On last Friday the Senate concluded a historic debate. A few Members of the Senate have left town on official business, and some Senators have left the city on personal business. I am quite sure that there are a number of bills on the calendar of which those Senators have had no notice whatever. There are bills on the calendar of which I had notice only since I came into the Chamber.

Therefore, the rule does not always apply. I now yield to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

Mr. MORSE. I wish to supplement what the Senator from New York has stated. I believe that Members of the Senate who are not members of the calendar committees have an obligation to defend the members of the calendar committees when they carry out their functions.

However, I also believe we have the right to object when a Member of the Senate asks the calendar committee to proceed to exercise some kind of blanket objection to a category of bills, without specifying a particular bill. To do so is to ask the calendar committee to do something it has no right to agree to do. Every Member of the Senate has the duty either to be on the floor of the Senate when the calendar is called, or to file with the calendar committee a specific objection to a specific bill.

I, as one Member of the Senate, object to any attempt on the part of any of my colleagues, or any group of my colleagues, to make the calendar committee a sort of general objecting committee to a category of bills which some Members of the Senate desire to characterize as bills proposing general legislation.

I say to the members of the calendar committees that if they yield to that kind of objection they are doing the rest of us a wrong. The rest of us have a right to have the calendar considered on the basis of specific objections filed with the calendar committees by individual Senators. But I do not believe that the work of the Senate should be handicapped by a general, unspecified objection, filed with a calendar committee. The members of the calendar committees, in turn, should not assume that responsibility for other Members of the Senate. I believe the rest of us ought to make it very clear to the Senate that we do not expect the calendar committees to be subjected to that kind of procedure, because it is not fair to the other Members of the Senate.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, what the distinguished and able Senator from Oregon says sounds very good, but it does not work out that way so far as my experience as a member of the calendar committee on this side of the aisle is concerned.

For example, there is on the calendar, and has been on the calendar for the past several weeks, a bill to grant statehood to Hawaii. So far as I am concerned I have not had one Member of the Senate request me to object to the bill. I have objected to it several times, on the ground that it is general legislation and important legislation, and that it is legislation which is too important to pass on the call of the calendar of bills to which there is no objection.

Therefore, if we are to sit here merely as a register of objections filed by other Members of the Senate, we would minimize and practically eliminate our functions.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Tennessee has been objecting to a bill granting statehood to Hawaii, and it has been perfectly proper for him to do so. It is in keeping with the policy I have just discussed. But, if the Senator from Tennessee is objecting because he has a feeling that some of his colleagues do not believe that legislation which is general in scope should be passed on the call of the calendar, then I say most respectfully I believe it to be a bad policy. I believe we are entitled to have individual Senators specifically object to bills for specific reasons. We ought not to have general objections filed with the calendar committees, and the members of the calendar committees should not feel compelled to carry out requests which are in the nature of so-called general objections. When the Senator from Tennessee objects to a bill granting statehood to Hawaii there is always the power in the Senate to move that the bill be considered and I do not believe any harm has been done by following that procedure.

If the kind of bill now before us is to be objected to on the ground that it proposes general legislation, and it is necessary to wait until the majority leader will let it come up on motion, that kind of legislation will never get before the Senate, and it will die at the end of the session, because the majority leader probably never will find the time to have it brought up on motion for consideration by the Senate.

I hope the calendar committees, in their conferences together, will consider the point which the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], and the Senator from Oregon are raising this afternoon. We are trying to do two things. First, we are fighting to protect the jurisdiction of the calendar committees in that we do not believe that the members of the calendar committees should be handicapped in the way that some Senators are trying to handicap them. Secondly, we are trying to expedite the business of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would remind Senators of the 5-minute rule.



Mr. GORE. I reserve the right to object.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from Tennessee that in the year I have served as a member of the calendar committee on the majority side, no member of the majority has ever protested or filed any protest with the majority calendar committee that it has failed to prevent the passage of general legislation on the call of the calendar.

I agree with the statement of the purpose of the calendar committees which was made by the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. We consider it to be our function to register objection made by members of the majority, if they are not able to be present. Furthermore, I would say that if as an individual Senator I believed, or if my colleague, the distinguished Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON] believed, or if the members of the minority calendar committee believed there was some question as to whether a bill was of major interest, we would have a right to object individually.

Each of us knows, when a bill is called on the calendar, whether we are dealing with major legislation or a so-called run-of-the-mill bill.

It is a matter of individual objection. We believe that the protection against the passage of proposed general legislation a call of the calendar lies not only in the hands of the calendar committees, but in the power of any Member to be present and to object. We certainly do not take the position that we are some supercommittee attempting to determine what type of legislation can be passed upon a call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] if any check has been made with veterans organizations as to whether they have any objection to the elimination of veterans' preferences.

Mr. IVES. No. I happen to be a member of several veterans' organizations, myself, and I have heard of nothing of that kind.

Mr. SMATHERS. The Senator knows of no reason why veterans might feel that this bill might take away some of the preferences which Congress has previously given to them?

Mr. IVES. It would take away the preference to the extent which I have indicated in reading the report. It is very limited in that the original owners of the property themselves should have a vested right in it.

Mr. SMATHERS. Does the able Senator from New York have the same feeling as to other properties which may have been taken by the Government, and then, when the Government is ready to dispose of them, is it his opinion that the former owners should have first priority in repurchasing the land?

Mr. IVES. There is something besides land involved. There are houses. If it were only land, I would not feel that way about it. That is why discretion is left with the Administrator.

It was at first proposed to make it mandatory. I objected to that, myself.

After all, I think the discretion should be left with the Administrator.

Mr. SMATHERS. I ask these questions only because it may be that an effort is being made to establish some new policy. As the Senator well knows, there are many instances of property being taken at the time of the war from private owners and used for military installations, and since that time the military installations have been removed. Now the question arises on the part of most of the property owners as to why they do not have a right to get back the property. The law says they cannot do so.

Mr. IVES. If the bill were on a broad scale I would have opposed it, but it is so limited in its application that I do not think any damage could occur from it.

Mr. SMATHERS. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6130) to permit a first preference for former owners of certain dwellings being sold under the Lanham War Housing Act was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I desire to thank the distinguished Senators on the Democratic side of the aisle for their courtesy.

#### EXTENSION FOR 5 YEARS FOR VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN FOR ADMITTANCE TO LOW-RENT HOUSING

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Calendar 1038, Senate bill 2937.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2937) to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937, so as to extend for 5 years the period in which the families of veterans and servicemen may be admitted to low-rent housing without meeting the requirements of section 15 (8) (b) (ii) of that act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, does the Senator from New York agree that the same general situation regarding the bill just passed applies to this bill?

Mr. IVES. I think here we have even a clearer case because the law expires today, and we are having to extend it to August 1 in anticipation of a new housing act which it is expected will be passed before Congress finally adjourns. It is very essential that the law be extended.

Mr. GORE. The title of the bill refers to amending the United States Housing Act of 1937, so as to extend for 5 years the period in which the families of veterans and servicemen may be admitted to low-rent housing. It involves a 5-year period.

Mr. IVES. Does the Senator from Tennessee wish me to read the committee report?

Mr. GORE. I shall appreciate it if the Senator will do so.

Mr. IVES. The report reads as follows:

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2937) to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 so as to extend for 5 years the period in which the families of veterans and servicemen may be admitted to low-rent housing without meeting the requirements of section 15 (8) (b) (ii) of that act, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment, and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

This bill as introduced would have amended section 15 (8) (b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, to extend for 5 years the period in which the families of veterans and servicemen may be admitted to low-rent public housing without meeting the requirement of such section that they must have come from substandard housing at the time of admission to public housing. Unless extended, this period expires March 1, 1954. Your committee has amended the bill to provide for a temporary extension to August 1, 1954, in order to give your committee an opportunity to consider this provision in connection with other housing legislation pending before the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any objection to consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2937) which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "than", to strike out "March 1, 1949" and insert "August 1, 1954", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 15 (8) (b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U. S. C., sec. 1415 (b)) is amended by striking out "not later than 5 years after March 1, 1949" and inserting "not later than August 1, 1954."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN BILLS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I should like to have considered three bills out of order. They are Calendar Nos. 1000, 1001, and 1003, Senate bills 740, 747, and 924, respectively. I make this request because there will be a meeting of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare at 2:30, which I must attend, and I should appreciate it if we can consider these three bills at this time out of order.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, we have been working for some time this afternoon, and have considered approximately only 12 bills. I recognize the reasons which require certain Senators to ask that certain bills be considered out of order. I simply suggest that we can never finish the calendar if such a practice is continued. I shall not object in this instance, but, for the sake of orderly procedure, I think we should in the future proceed with the regular call of the calendar.

## SANTA MUCIACCIA AND OTHERS

Mr. KENNEDY. I thank the Senator from Kentucky for not objecting.

Mr. President, I first ask unanimous consent for the consideration of Order No. 1000, Senate bill 740.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 740) for the relief of Santa Muciaccia and others.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. KENNEDY. This bill is for the purpose of permitting three Sisters of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary to remain in this country to help man the staff of a hospital. These three Sisters are now working as nurses at the Joseph P. Kennedy Memorial Hospital in Massachusetts. They came from Italy in 1949, and they are all vitally important to the administration of the hospital, and, therefore, would like to remain in this country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 740) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Santa Muciaccia (Sister Maria Fridiana), Teresa Saragaglia (Sister Maria Eutrofia), and Caterina Isonni (Sister Maria Giovita) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quota or quotas for the first year that such quota or quotas are available.

## JACEK VON HENNEBERG

Mr. KENNEDY. I next ask unanimous consent for the consideration of Order No. 1001, Senate bill 747.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 747) for the relief of Jacek Von Henneberg.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this bill?

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, this bill is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to a Polish young man. He had 3 brothers, 1 of whom was killed by Communists. He went to England and studied architecture and has established himself in the community. A former Governor of Massachusetts, and other citizens who know him well, recommend him. I have known him well, and I think he would be a good addition to this country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 747) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Jacek Von Henneberg shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

SOFIA B. PANAGOULOPOULOS  
KANELL

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent for the consideration of Order No. 1003, Senate bill 924.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 924) for the relief of Sofia B. Panagouloupoulos Kanell.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, this bill concerns a young girl, Sofia B. Kanell, who was adopted by an American citizen. In 1948 she was approximately 10 years old. She is a grandniece of an American who adopted her. Her family suffered hardships as a result of the guerilla struggle in Greece. A number of members of her family were destroyed. Therefore, she has been adopted by her great uncle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Sofia B. Panagouloupoulos Kanell, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. George V. Kanell, citizens of the United States.

## BERENICE CATHERINE MONTGOMERY

The bill (S. 1594) for the relief of Berenice Catherine Montgomery was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Berenice Catherine Montgomery shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

## DORA VIDA LYEW SEIXAS

The bill (S. 2534) for the relief of Dora Vida Lyew Seixas was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

ing, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of section 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Dora Vida Lyew Seixas shall be classified as an immigrant under the provisions of section 101 (a) (27) (C) of that act.

## REV. ARMANDO FUOCO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 235) for the relief of Rev. Armando Fuoco, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "fee," to insert "Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Rev. Armando Fuoco shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## PANTELIS MORFESSIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 267) for the relief of Pantelis Morfessis, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "fee", to strike out "and head tax", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Naturalization laws, Pantelis Morfessis shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HAROLD TREVOR COLBOURN—BILL  
PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 268) for the relief of Harold Trevor Colbourn was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, this bill grants the status of permanent residence in the United States to a 26-year-old native of Australia who last entered the United States as an ex-



change scholar to attend college. After receiving his degree, he attended Johns Hopkins University to obtain a doctor's degree in history. The beneficiary is married to a lawful resident alien and is employed as instructor in American history in a State college.

Mr. SMATHERS. Does the Senator from Maryland know whether there is an amendment prepared to the bill, which would provide that the young man would have to repay to the Government the money which he has received under the Exchange Students Act for his education?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. There is no amendment to cover that situation.

Mr. SMATHERS. Under those conditions, I am constrained to object, because I know several Senators have objected to similar bills introduced on behalf of students who, after having come to the United States, and having studied under the Exchange Students Act, applied for permanent residence. It was believed that the students should at least reimburse the Federal Government for the amounts which had been paid to them. Until that is done in this case, I shall object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### MOSHE GIPS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 945) for the relief of Moshe Gips, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "fee", to strike out "and head tax", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Moshe Gips shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ELISEU JOAQUIM BOA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1062) for the relief of Eliseu Joaquim Boa, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after the word "fee", to strike out "and head tax", and on page 2, line 1, after the word "available", to insert "The Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel the deportation proceeding heretofore instituted against Eliseu Joaquim Boa as well as the order and warrant of deportation issued therein; and the said Eliseu Joaquim Boa shall not hereafter be subject to exclusion or deportation from the United States by reason of the same facts upon which the outstanding order and war-

rant of deportation were issued", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Eliseu Joaquim Boa shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available. The Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel the deportation proceeding heretofore instituted against Eliseu Joaquim Boa as well as the order and warrant of deportation issued therein; and the said Eliseu Joaquim Boa shall not hereafter be subject to exclusion or deportation from the United States by reason of the same facts upon which the outstanding order and warrant of deportation were issued.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### DR. JAGANATH P. CHAWLA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1156) for the relief of Dr. Jagannath P. Chawla, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 4, after the word "Dr.", to strike out "Jagannath" and insert "Jagannath", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Dr. Jagannath P. Chawla shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Jagannath P. Chawla."

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 8069) to amend the act of July 10, 1953, which created the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and it was signed by the Vice President.

#### TRAGEDY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum, so that I may ask him a question?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I withhold my request.

Mr. SMATHERS. I desire to ask the Senator from Maryland if he is suggesting the absence of a quorum because he has obtained information from the news ticker that several Members of the House have been shot at from the House gallery, and he believes it to be wise to have a quorum present before a decision is reached as to what the Senate should do in the circumstances?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I may say to my good friend, the distinguished junior Senator from Florida, that I shall suggest the absence of a quorum so that the majority leader can come to the Chamber and be apprised of the situation; and then, after consultation with the minority, either move to recess or continue with the call of the calendar.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the able senior Senator from Maryland if it is his intention to proceed with the call of the Consent Calendar.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. It was my intention to do so.

Mr. SMATHERS. Has the Senator given any consideration to requesting a recess until tomorrow, out of respect for the Members of the House of Representatives who have been injured in line of duty?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Yes, I have. The majority leader has just appeared on the floor of the Senate, and I shall ask him to answer the question of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, in view of the circumstances in the other Chamber, and the concern of the Members of the Senate for our colleagues in that body, I am about to move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow. If the circumstances are such that we should proceed with the call of the calendar tomorrow, the intention is to proceed from the point at which the call was interrupted today. In the meantime, I shall be in touch with the minority leader on any further developments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

#### RECESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 2, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

# CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 1, 1954:

## AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY

John M. Cabot, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Sweden.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Henry F. Holland, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Roswell Burchard Perkins, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

## TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Morton P. Fisher, of Maryland, to be a judge of the Tax Court of the United States for the unexpired term of 12 years from June 2, 1944.

## DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

To be Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister of the United States of America

Edward T. Wallis, of New York.  
The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion to class 1:  
George M. Abbott, of Ohio.  
Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., of New Jersey.  
Max Waldo Bishop, of Iowa.  
Howard Rex Cottam, of Utah.  
Walter P. McConaughy, of Alabama.  
Avery F. Peterson, of Idaho.  
James B. Pilcher, of Georgia.  
Harold M. Randall, of Iowa.  
Horace H. Smith, of Ohio.  
Henry E. Stebbins, of Massachusetts.  
Carl W. Strom, of Minnesota.  
The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion to class 2:  
Charles W. Adair, Jr., of Ohio.  
Robert M. Carr, of California.  
Harlan B. Clark, of Ohio.  
Leon L. Cowles, of Utah.  
H. Francis Cunningham, Jr., of Nebraska.  
Donald D. Edgar, of New Jersey.  
James W. Gantenbein, of Oregon.  
William M. Gibson, of New York.  
Theodore J. Hohenthal, of California.  
John P. Hoover, of California.  
Richard A. Johnson, of Illinois.  
Edward P. Maffitt, of Missouri.  
Roy M. Melbourne, of Virginia.  
David A. Thomasson, of Kentucky.  
Roland Welch, of Texas.  
Thomas K. Wright, of Rhode Island.  
The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion to class 3:

Kenneth A. Byrns, of Colorado.  
John A. Calhoun, of California.  
William H. Christensen, of Ohio.  
Adrian B. Colquitt, of Georgia.  
William N. Dale, of New York.  
Donald A. Dumont, of New York.  
Clifton P. English, of Tennessee.  
Joseph N. Greene, Jr., of Massachusetts.  
Henry A. Hoyt, of California.  
Charles E. Hulick, Jr., of Pennsylvania.  
Spencer M. King, of Maine.  
LaRue R. Lutkins, of New York.  
George E. Miller, of New Jersey.  
David G. Nes, of Maryland.  
Herbert V. Olds, of Virginia.  
James L. O'Sullivan, of Connecticut.  
Richard I. Phillips, of California.  
Ernest V. Siracusa, of California.  
Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., of California.  
S. Roger Tyler, Jr., of West Virginia.  
Livingston D. Watrous, of New York.  
Harvey R. Wellman, of New York.  
The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion to class 4:  
Philip E. Haring, of Pennsylvania.  
Hendrik van Oss, of New Jersey.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion to class 4 and to be also consuls of the United States of America:

Alfred L. Atherton, Jr., of Massachusetts.  
James J. Blake, of New York.  
Frank E. Cash, Jr., of Minnesota.  
Thomas J. Corcoran, of New York.  
Samuel D. Eaton, of New York.  
Richard T. Ewing, of Maryland.  
Richard G. Johnson, of New York.  
Bruce M. Lancaster, of Mississippi.  
Roy L. Lowry, of Washington.  
Frank E. Maestroni, of Connecticut.  
Eugene V. McAuliffe, of Massachusetts.  
Richard M. McCarthy, of Iowa.  
Sandy MacGregor Pringle, of New York.  
Herbert F. Propps, of Wisconsin.  
Ernest E. Ramsaur, Jr., of California.  
Thomas M. Recknagel, of New York.  
William Perry Stedman, Jr., of Maryland.  
Galen L. Stone, of Massachusetts.  
William H. Sullivan, of Rhode Island.  
Charles R. Tanguy, of Maryland.  
John M. Thompson, Jr., of Florida.  
William H. Witt, of South Carolina.  
Robert L. Yost, of California.  
Robert W. Zimmermann, of Minnesota.  
The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion to class 5:

John A. Baker, Jr., of Connecticut.  
Harry G. Barnes, Jr., of Minnesota.  
John W. Black, of Washington.  
Samuel C. Brown, of Rhode Island.  
William A. Buell, Jr., of Rhode Island.  
Pratt Byrd, of Kentucky.  
Christian G. Chapman, of New York.  
Elwin F. Chase, Jr., of Pennsylvania.  
George T. Churchill, of Colorado.  
W. Kennedy Cromwell 3d, of Maryland.  
Frank J. Curtis, Jr., of Pennsylvania.  
Arthur R. Day, of New Jersey.  
William L. Eagleton, Jr., of Illinois.  
Theodore L. Elliot, Jr., of California.  
James B. Engle, of Iowa.  
Raymond E. Gonzalez, of California.  
Herbert I. Goodman, of Pennsylvania.  
Harry W. Heikenar, of Minnesota.  
Gordon G. Heiner 3d, of Maryland.  
Henry L. Heymann, of Pennsylvania.  
Max E. Hodge, of New York.  
Lewis Hoffacker, of Arizona.  
Robert B. Houston, Jr., of Missouri.  
Wharton Drexel Hubbard, of New York.  
Heyward Isham, of New York.  
James R. Johnston, of Ohio.  
Walter M. McClelland, of Oklahoma.  
John A. McVickar, of New York.  
William B. Miller, of Ohio.  
Grant E. Mouser 3d, of Ohio.  
Paul M. Popple, of Illinois.  
Clifford J. Quinlan, of Minnesota.  
Frederick H. Sacksteder, Jr., of New York.  
David T. Schneider, of Massachusetts.  
Peter A. Selp, of Iowa.  
Roland C. Shaw, of Massachusetts.  
Herman T. Skofield, of New Hampshire.  
Paul A. Smith, Jr., of Virginia.  
Richard E. Snyder, of New Jersey.  
William F. Spengler, of Wisconsin.  
Daniel Sprecher, of New York.  
Jack A. Sulser, of Illinois.  
David R. Thomson, of the District of Columbia.  
Theodore A. Tremblay, of California.  
William N. Turpin, of Georgia.  
J. Robert Wilson, of Pennsylvania.  
Orme Wilson, Jr., of New York.  
Arthur I. Wortzel, of New Jersey.

## COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Harold R. Becker, of New York, to be collector of customs, customs collection district No. 9, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y.  
Bligh A. Dodds, of New York, to be collector of customs, customs collection district No. 7, with headquarters at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

James W. Bingham, of Texas, to be collector of customs, customs collection district No. 22, with headquarters at Galveston, Tex.

James L. Latimer, of Texas, to be collector of customs, customs collection district No. 21, with headquarters at Port Arthur, Tex.

## SUPREME COURT

Earl Warren, of California, to be Chief Justice of the United States.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Walter H. Hodge, of Alaska, to be United States district judge for division No. 2, district of Alaska.

## UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

To be United States attorneys for the district indicated with their respective names

Jack D. H. Hays, of Arizona, district of Arizona.

Osro Cobb, of Arkansas, eastern district of Arkansas.

J. Leonard Walker, of Kentucky, western district of Kentucky.

Robert E. Hauberg, of Mississippi, southern district of Mississippi.

Maurice Paul Bois, of New Hampshire, district of New Hampshire.

Theodore F. Bowes, of New York, northern district of New York.

Donald R. Ross, of Nebraska, district of Nebraska.

Julian T. Gaskill, of North Carolina, eastern district of North Carolina.

Sumner Canary, of Ohio, northern district of Ohio.

Clarence Edwin Luckey, of Oregon, district of Oregon.

Heard L. Floore, of Texas, northern district of Texas.

Malcolm R. Wilkey, of Texas, southern district of Texas.

Louis Gorman Whitcomb, of Vermont, district of Vermont.

George Edward Rapp, of Wisconsin, western district of Wisconsin.

## UNITED STATES MARSHALS

To be United States marshals for the districts indicated with their respective names

Claire A. Wilder, of Alaska, division No. 1, district of Alaska.

Fred S. Williamson, of Alaska, division No. 3, district of Alaska.

Albert Fuller Dorsh, Jr., of Alaska, division No. 4, district of Alaska.

Cooper Hudspeth, of Arkansas, western district of Arkansas.

Tom Kimball, of Colorado, district of Colorado.

Donald A. Fraser, of Connecticut, district of Connecticut.

Billy Elza Carlisle, of Georgia, middle district of Georgia.

Vernon Woods, of Illinois, eastern district of Illinois.

Eugene Levi Kemper, of Kansas, district of Kansas.

Edward John Petitbon, of Louisiana, eastern district of Louisiana.

Louis O. Aleksich, of Montana, district of Montana.

J. Bradbury German, Jr., of New York, northern district of New York.

George M. Glasser, of New York, western district of New York.

Xavier North, of Ohio, northern district of Ohio.

Frank Quarles, of Tennessee, eastern district of Tennessee.

John Overall Anderson, of Tennessee, middle district of Tennessee.

Dewey Howard Perry, of Vermont, district of Vermont.

Peter Auburn Richmond, of Virginia, western district of Virginia.

## IN THE ARMY

Maj. Gen. John Alexander Klein, O7536, to be The Adjutant General, United States Army, and as major general in the Regular Army of the United States.



## AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The officers named herein for appointment as Reserve commissioned officers in the United States Air Force for service as members of the Air National Guard:

Brig. Gen. Laurence Coffin Ames, AO131519, to be major general, California Air National Guard, to date from October 12, 1953.

Brig. Gen. Guy Nelson Henninger, AO129883, to be major general, Nebraska Air National Guard, to date from October 12, 1953.

Brig. Gen. James Alvin May, AO356464, to be major general, Nevada Air National Guard, to date from October 12, 1953.

Brig. Gen. Errol Henry Zistel, AO286558, to be major general, Ohio Air National Guard, to date from October 12, 1953.

Col. Lewis Allen Curtis, AO729140, to be brigadier general, New York Air National Guard, to date from October 12, 1953.

Col. Joseph Jacob Foss, AO944215, to be brigadier general, South Dakota Air National Guard, to date from October 12, 1953.

Col. Maurice Adams Marrs, AO274899, to be brigadier general, Oklahoma Air National Guard, to date from October 12, 1953.

Col. Winston Peabody Wilson, AO398325, to be brigadier general, Arkansas Air National Guard, to date from January 21, 1954.

## IN THE NAVY

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps) to the grade indicated in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

## To be ensigns

Charles P. Andersen	Cecil C. Davis (Naval Reserve aviator)
Thomas R. McCalla	Reserve aviator
Gordon R. Papritz	Lee H. Sherman
Ernest E. Ritchie	(Naval Reserve aviator)
Gerald K. Selpie	
Daniel W. Urish	

To be lieutenant (junior grade), Medical Corps

Charles K. Deeks

To be lieutenant (junior grade) Chaplain Corps

Donald F. Kingsley, Jr.  
Arthur J. Wartes  
Jack H. Zoellner

To be lieutenant, Dental Corps

Marvin H. Scott

To be lieutenant (junior grade) Dental Corps

Ernest M. Pennell, Jr.  
Paul A. Koppes  
Julius E. Lueders

## POSTMASTERS

## ARIZONA

John W. Crozier, Benson.  
Richard E. Lawrence, Jerome.  
Ollie C. Wilson, Scottsdale.

## ARKANSAS

Thomas H. Edwards, De Queen.

## CALIFORNIA

Amey L. Weiser, Aptos.  
Robert H. Marshall, Bakersfield.  
Edwin R. Vetter, Big Creek.  
Emil J. Nelson, Brookdale.  
Martha L. Ward, Canby.  
Carl H. Stahlheber, Chula Vista.  
Charlie L. Veitch, Compton.  
Ellen G. Goforth, Covelo.  
Ronald L. Pascoe, Gustine.  
Donald H. Onstad, Ione.  
John Healy, Livingston.  
Edward S. Chadburn, Needles.  
William L. Klette, North Fork.  
S. Merritt Williams, Palm Springs.  
Eugene E. Schulerburg, Pismo Beach.  
John H. Shewman, Pomona.  
Warren J. Bond, San Quentin.  
Louis Sibillo, Santa Maria.  
Leola E. Heinz, Shingle.  
Alma W. LaChambre, Sunset Beach.  
Elizabeth J. Otto, Temecula.

Harold E. Rolfe, Topanga.  
Blythe W. Richards, Tracy.  
Charles Hugh Ross, Tulare.  
Warren F. Hollingsworth, Turlock.  
Roy A. Ray, Upland.  
Fred H. Jenkins, Watsonville.

## COLORADO

Austin C. Bledsoe, Fleming.  
Phillip J. Woods, Las Animas.  
Reba L. Bradley, Palmer Lake.

## CONNECTICUT

Ellen S. Breining, Bloomfield.

## FLORIDA

Thelma S. Speer, Boca Grande.  
Bernard O'Brien, Panama City.

## GEORGIA

Mattie H. Chandler, Keysville.  
Lloyd C. Ricks, Macon.  
Albert D. McKee, Moultrie.

## ILLINOIS

Carrie L. Smith, Bellflower.  
Donald W. Fraser, Blue Island.  
Alan E. Rigg, Bone Gap.  
Charles E. Eyestone, Brownstown.  
Gertrude E. Dean, Flossmoor.  
Harley Gustine, Greenfield.  
Orville O. Rathbun, Gridley.  
Frank A. Smallwood, Harmon.  
Gregory M. Sheahan, Highland Park.  
James A. Hight, Karnak.  
Milo L. Craig, Kewanee.  
John S. West, Lockport.  
Cynthia Afton Stewart, Olive Branch.  
Edgar J. Baldwin, Palos Park.  
Curtis Fenton, Sims.  
Harold J. Winans, Sycamore.  
James L. Rousey, Wapella.  
Kenneth J. Tate, Waterman.  
Clifton M. Evans, Waukegan.

## IOWA

Arthur M. Robinson, Bayard.  
Kenneth C. Anderson, Clinton.  
Ralph O. Woods, Colfax.  
Louis F. Obye, Estherville.  
Keith H. Radloff, Farmersburg.  
Stewart L. Schwab, Guthrie Center.  
Donald E. Clayton, Hamburg.  
Lewis L. Welden, Iowa Falls.  
James Emerson Evans, Joice.  
Goldie M. Schneider, Popejoy.  
Erwin G. Dieter, Rock Rapids.  
Norman W. Jespersen, Royal.  
Morris G. Dahl, Sloan.

## KANSAS

Esther L. Thomm, Athol.  
Reuben H. Moore, Holton.  
Edward J. Schoenhofer, St. Paul.

## LOUISIANA

Alton Leander Lea, Baton Rouge.  
William C. Tucker, Haynesville.

## MAINE

Ralph A. Miles, Jr., Burnham.  
Arthur Atwood Anderson, Caribou.  
Bentley L. Glidden, Damariscotta.  
George W. Warren, Dover-Foxcroft.

## MARYLAND

Nelsie M. Hannon, Accokeek.  
Robert R. Ripple, Clinton.  
Anna V. Groves, Glenn Dale.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Martha Helen Lindsey, Huntington.  
Mabel Griffin, Mendon.  
John J. Gobell, New Bedford.  
Emile F. St. Onge, Ware.

## MICHIGAN

Lewis G. Howe, Bath.  
Clair E. Courtade, Buckley.  
Bernard C. Shankland, Cadillac.  
Lawrence A. Olson, Coleman.  
Harold J. Geers, Kent City.  
George W. Crist, Litchfield.  
James Martin Littlejohn, New Buffalo.  
Carl E. Dennis, Rockford.  
George E. Osgood, St. Johns.

## MINNESOTA

Harvey M. Madson, Grand Rapids.  
Keith W. Oleson, Isanti.  
Darrell W. Matter, Lyle.  
Carroll J. Strom, St. James.  
James P. McCoy, Savage.  
George H. Carrell, Zumbrota.

## NEBRASKA

Eugene J. O'Neill, St. Libory.

## NEW JERSEY

Wilbur F. Rue, Allentown.  
Thomas Alfred Stevens, Cape May.  
Margaret H. Merrill, Essex Fells.  
Wilbur A. Smock, Farmingdale.  
Robert F. Wichmann, Little Silver.  
Richard G. Haffey, Longport.  
Eleanor S. Howell, Stewartville.  
Harry Thomas Applegate, Toms River.  
George R. Baldwin, Wenonah.  
William C. Nestor, Westfield.  
Leon E. McElroy, Woodbridge.  
Louis A. Pime, Woodbury.

## OREGON

William A. Rees, Fairview.  
Glendora V. Smith, Grass Valley.  
Walter E. Sneddon, Lowell.  
Robert R. Ireland, Milton-Freewater.  
Herbert R. Parker, Oakland.  
James H. Grieve, Prospect.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Franklin Lewis Stringfellow, Chester.  
William H. Anderson, Ebensburg.  
Earl M. Miller, Elizabethtown.  
Kathryn E. Kurtz, Leacock.  
George A. Paul, McConnellsburg.  
Elmer B. Neff, Mount Holly Springs.  
Milton L. Dodge, Smethport.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Florence M. Welland, Marion.  
Vada E. Koehne, Oldham.  
Elmer R. Humeston, Redfield.  
Chester A. Beaver, Yankton.

## TEXAS

John Brice Jones, Baird.  
James T. Jolley, Clarksville.  
Dudley C. Jernigan, Fort Worth.  
William X. Priesmeyer, Garwood.  
Mario M. Seymour, Jacksonville.  
Nell G. Pryor, Kirbyville.  
Julia W. Toalson, Kyle.  
Guy Wetzel, Longview.  
Rufus L. Boren, Mart.  
Cecil F. Sorell, Mission.  
Bertrand T. Hansen, Navasota.  
Frank N. Cook, Olney.  
Allie M. Sanders, Scurry.  
Thomas Everett McClanahan, Slaton.  
Margie Hugonin, Tomball.

## VERMONT

Lois G. Hughes, Bomoseen.

## VIRGINIA

Fitzhugh L. Davis, Altavista.  
William L. Skinnell, Bedford.  
Tousley M. Hooker, Berryville.  
Marian H. Gardner, Fredericks Hall.  
Thomas W. Travis, Keysville.  
James M. McIntosh, Orange.  
Wilbur R. Johnston, Winchester.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, whose divine laws and beneficent purposes are the only foundation of a social order wherein dwelleth righteousness and peace, we thank Thee for this new week.

Grant that daily we may be inspired to see that the human race, which is